

Spearhead

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No 264 FEBRUARY 1991



**Fight for the
Falklands?**

YES

Fight for Kuwait?

NO

THE GULF WAR: IN THIS ISSUE...

Editorial commentary (Page 2)

A nation on the psychiatrist's couch (Page 4)

The legacy of Lawrence (Page 7)

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

The Gulf War: time to keep our heads

We make no apologies for devoting a large part of this issue to the current war in the Middle East. Of course this does not mean that the other issues on which *Spearhead* campaigns have become less important; it means only that we acknowledge that, by the contrivance of our political leaders, the war has become the issue that presently dominates the national and international scene and impinges most upon the public consciousness of the people of this country. This is a development that has been building up for some months, and as such has occupied our attentions. Now, however, with actual war having broken out, the Gulf conflict looms far larger than any other issue confronting us. No-one can today engage in political controversy without making this issue the central one. This is not the way we would have preferred it; it is simply the way that it is.

It has become very clear during the last few days before our going to press that the Gulf War represents a political minefield

across which one has to tread with tremendous care if one is not going to become a casualty. An orchestrated campaign by the politicians and the mass media has successfully 'wound up' a large portion of the British public into committing itself to firm support for the war. Just how large this portion actually is cannot be assessed with complete accuracy, as 'opinion polls' are, as we know, very often 'rigged' so as to represent public opinion in a misleading light, making it appear to be much more in favour of certain 'establishment' policies than is in fact the case. It is probably true, however, that at this particular moment a decisive majority does support the war, does regard it as a just cause and does feel that Britain is right to be in it fighting against the Iraqis. Whether this will change as the war increases in length and scale, and as casualties mount up, remains to be seen. The experience of America in the Vietnam War suggests that this may well happen. And already news commentaries, and statements by political leaders, are hinting that the conflict will not be the quick and comfortable 'pushover' that was confidently predicted at its outset, but may drag on for a considerable time and at considerable cost.

Our own stance in this matter is one that must be considered with great circumspection, being consistent with what we believe to be right but at the same time taking into account certain political realities that cannot be ignored as long as the movement of which we are part aspires to be publicly credible and to increase its popular support.

Putting things basically, we cannot — just to gain some momentary political advantage — abandon the position we believe to be the correct one, which is one of opposition to the war. At the same time we must present our case for opposition in terms that leave

no doubt as to our patriotic intent and leave no room for confusion between ourselves and the 'rentacrowd' mobs of the radical left, who are likewise opposing the Gulf War for their own totally different, and in our view contemptible, reasons.

The left, as we know, can be relied upon to oppose almost any war in whatever cause, except in those special cases where the left itself has a definite interest in the outcome. Wars, for instance, against a 'class enemy' will find many leftists abandoning their customary pacifist positions and vociferously advocating violence and bloodshed. There is an element on the left, however, that is of such naive and ethereal disposition that any kind of conflict or struggle, in whatever cause, is seen as repugnant and something to be opposed; these consist of the 'super-pacifists' who are usually to be identified by beatific expressions which are suggestive of beings not of this world. Not least, there is that element (and it is particularly prevalent and virulent in the British Labour Party and fringe organisations like 'Socialist Workers' and the 'Militant Tendency') which simply hates the British armed forces, believing them to be unpleasant receptacles of nationalism and 'militarism', and is bound to be found attacking them whatever they are doing. The typical British serviceman, in his appearance, bearing and outlook, is the absolute antithesis of everything the left represents and believes in; and with this type there is a natural and mutual antipathy which defies all reason and logic.

All these elements go to make up the mobs of protesters who are now assembling in our towns and cities bawling their opposition to military action in the Gulf. And all this apart, there is simply the fact that the Gulf War provides the left with just one more issue over which to demonstrate and make a public nuisance of itself. The 'anti-war' placard can be quickly exchanged for the 'anti-poll-tax' one or the one that proclaims 'anti-racism'. The demo itself is the thing that counts; the issue is just a pretext.

No common cause with the left

The great problem with the present situation is that we, by taking up a position of firm opposition to the war in the Gulf, may, unless we are careful, be equated in the public eye with these repulsive dregs and may, in addition, be landed with the wholly unwarranted slur that we seek, like them, to "stab our boys in the back." The logic and reasoning behind such a supposition almost defies imagination, but nevertheless we have to recognise that we are living through times when logic and reason have all but completely been placed in suspension, as public emotion is being whipped up into a frenzy by daily reports of the exploits of our young soldiers and airmen, accompanied by regular news of diabolism and atrocity on the part of those they are fighting.

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So let us get the record straight once and for all: *Spearhead* magazine, and the British National Party that it supports, claim to be counted as the ultimate and most extreme of British patriots. We, more than any of the other factions in British political life, support the nation's armed forces. We, more than any others, would like to see those forces stronger, better armed, more plentiful in manpower, given higher priority in public expenditure and accorded a more honoured and esteemed position in the nation's life. And we, more than any others, believe that military action should be sanctioned where the national interest demands — regardless of the caterwauling that may come from leftists, pacifists, Britain-haters and those of the anti-military lobby.

But the key words in the foregoing paragraph are **"where the national interest demands."** In cases where Britain, her people and her genuine overseas responsibilities and commitments are affected by the outcome of an international dispute, we support the involvement of Britain in that dispute and, when necessary, the use of force on the part of Britain's armed services to help resolve the dispute in a manner satisfactory for our country.

Falklands war was just

The Falklands War in 1982 was just such a case. On that occasion this magazine, and the British National Party, gave their whole-hearted backing to the dispatching of the task force which went to the South Atlantic and took the islands back from the Argentine invaders. The BNP organised a march through Central London on the occasion declaring support for the war. A special party leaflet was produced also affirming this support. And both *Spearhead* and its stablemate *British Nationalist* printed powerful condemnations of those in this country who opposed the Falklands campaign.

And why? Because this was a **British war**. **British territory** had been invaded and **British people** had been subjected to foreign rule. From the start, there never was any doubt about the justice of this war. We condemned the nation's political leaders, not for sending the task force to the Falklands, but only for their flabby behaviour beforehand which had encouraged the Argies to march in. Once that mistake had been made and the Argentine invasion had taken place, the Government was absolutely right to rectify its error and use force to take the islands back.

Subsequent to the Falklands War, we have condemned every sign and every gesture made by the Government that have been suggestive of a weakening of the resolve to keep the islands British and keep the Argies out.

But the present conflict in the Gulf is entirely different. Here no vital British interest is involved — not at least of a magnitude that would remotely justify the

vast expense of sending our forces there and the loss of British lives that is certain to result — indeed which has already resulted — from the fighting.

The Gulf conflict is a Middle Eastern quarrel. It concerns the states of the Middle East and them alone. None of these states is worth the sacrifice of a single British serviceman on its behalf.

Unlike the left, we are very proud of our armed forces. We are proud to see them acquitting themselves well in the present war.

But we believe it tragic that their professionalism and their valour are being wasted in a foreign cause, a cause which is not Britain's.

Most of all it is tragic that some of them are going to return home in body-bags, victims of a conflict that is not Britain's business. As pictures from the war zone make clear, these young men for the most part represent the very best of our race. All the more criminal that they are being wantonly sacrificed; they are the kind of men we can least afford to lose.

Saddam Hussein

Let us make this clear: we hold no brief for Saddam Hussein. Even if there were some justice in his cause, his methods of waging war in pursuit of that cause are contemptible.

What exactly is the extent of Saddam's crimes in this war is difficult to assess because undoubtedly many of the stories about the conduct of the Iraqis in the war amount to propaganda and fabrication — no surprise to anyone who is familiar with the workings of the British news media.

The story which *prima facie* seems the most credible is the one concerning the captured British and allied pilots who were paraded before the TV cameras proclaiming that they did not believe in the justice of the war. To all outward appearances, they appeared drugged, and at least one of them looked as if he had been beaten up. If all this did actually happen, it must be condemned as despicable.

It begs certain questions, however. Saddam Hussein is not stupid — yet he would have to be the most monumental dolt to authorise the manhandling and drugging of prisoners and then have them shown bearing the marks of this treatment before all the world's TV viewers.

More precise information about this affair will have to be obtained before conclusive comment on it can be made. Supposing, however, we accept that the report was true and that Saddam is a thug and a tyrant (as well as an idiot).

All over the world there are plenty of thugs and tyrants. We cannot go to war with all of them. If we tried, we would never know such a thing as peacetime. Neither Britain nor the United States can for ever act as global policemen. The latter has tried to do this in recent decades and has failed utterly.

We have just got to accept that some

countries have some very nasty rulers. They should not bother us unless they threaten us.

Had we acted in accordance with this commonsense truth in the first place, those unfortunate men would not have got into Saddam's hands and would not have suffered the unpleasant fate that they did.

What now?

All this, however, is in the past. The Government has committed this country to the Gulf War and nothing we say or do is going to alter the fact. The one question remaining is that of what henceforward should be our approach to the war, particularly in the field of political action.

What we most certainly should **not** do is engage in any activity by which the operational capability of British forces in the Gulf might be jeopardised, or even be seen to be jeopardised. Any support, or even manifestation of sympathy, for left-wing campaigns directed against our servicemen would have just that result, and should be avoided at all costs.

Now that Britain and the US and their Arab allies have opted for war and begun war operations, it is quite obvious that they are going to pursue a victorious conclusion to that war with all possible speed, and this indeed is the best possible outcome from the standpoint of minimising the loss of our servicemen's lives and the drain on Britain's already tottering economy. The war may be over very quickly; it may not. In any event, nothing we do is going to decide that question.

However, if the war is not over quickly but drags on at appalling human and economic cost, this is going to alter fundamentally the public perspective of its usefulness, and political leaders are going to find themselves under increasing pressure to find a way of withdrawal which will not leave us humiliated. Like it or not (and we do not like it), this decision is going to be made in, and by, the United States, and Britain is going to trot along in her wake like an obedient poodle, as she always does these days.

With such a scenario, those who have been on record as opposing the war from the outset will emerge with added political credit. And in that case we would be able to do much more than we are presently able to do — without, as is the case now, running the risk of being seen to undermine the morale of our servicemen and weaken the nation's resolve to prosecute the war.

Our best role at the present time therefore is to utilise the war situation as a means of continuing our task of educating the British public on the nature of the powers at large which determine government policy. What is now happening in the Gulf provides the best possible evidence of those powers at work, once the British interest in the conflict (or rather lack of it) is analysed rationally and soberly.

Contd. on page 17

A NATION ON THE PSYCHIATRIST'S COUCH

JOHN TYNDALL examines the mind of Britain as the Gulf War gets under way

OUR MAGAZINE being a monthly publication, we often find ourselves in a position of being required to offer commentary on national or world events in which the picture may have entirely changed by the time our copy reaches the reader. This is particularly so with a phenomenon like the Gulf War, which is a matter of a few days old as these words are fed into our computer. It is quite impossible to say what stage the war will have reached by the time of publication. But that is not the main concern of this article, which is about a people at war: what motivates it; what shapes its reasoning processes; what it expects from the outcome.

An eerie atmosphere of unreality hangs over the Britain which at this very moment awaits its TV news bulletins for the latest information about hostilities in the Middle East — TV news bulletins in which the leading players in the drama parade in quick sequence across the screen, to be followed by the faces and voices of men and women in the street, some of whom of course have a direct personal involvement by reason of their dear ones being close to the battle zone. Something is decidedly odd — incongruous and paradoxical. In a moment it becomes clear what it is, and that revelation only serves to confuse still further.

Into the picture come those who are opposed to the war. Straightaway they are recognisable to us: they consist of the familiar collection of freaks, 'peaceniks', dotty vicars, utopian dreamers, Greenham Common dykes, whining wimps and other sundry human refuse whose views on the issue, as on practically everything else, are so predictable as to be barely worth enquiring about. And of course acting as their leading 'spokespersons' are the celebrities so well known to us, the people whom we so much love to hate: Tony Benn, Bruce Kent, Mrs. Joan Ruddock, Ken Livingstone, *et al.*

Then the focus turns to those who support Britain's Gulf expedition. Politicians apart, they appear in the main to comprise by far the better elements in the British population. Vigorous-looking, clean-cut young servicemen come before us and affirm their readiness to do their job in what they believe to be a just cause. Sprightly veterans of previous conflicts, the possessors of many medals, give their backing to the boys sent out there to "lick Saddam." Proud wives and mothers testify to how relieved they will be to see their men back home again but

concede that the risking of their lives is entirely necessary.

And it is this very contrast that underlines the utter craziness of the times through which we are living. The best are caught up, like the Gadarine herd, in a demented rush to disaster. The worst, by a strange perversity of circumstances — and certainly not by exercise of any sound intelligence or instinct, are in the unmerited position of being in the right!

For Britain's involvement in the Gulf War is madness — pure, unmitigated madness. It is madness of the most gruesome and lethal kind: not the madness of the mentally unhinged but the madness of normally sane and rational people gripped, momentarily, by a lunatic idea. That is the best way that I think the informed and perceptive observer can describe the situation now prevailing in our country as millions, transfixed by a strange mental paralysis and roused by a wholly spurious and *ersatz* 'patriotism', urge our boys to go and shed their blood in a quarrel that is none of Britain's business.

SELECTIVE INDIGNATION

A few moments' clear-headed thought about the issues involved in the present Gulf



WHAT ABOUT LITHUANIA?
Freedom fighter is seen here crushed under the tracks of a Soviet tank in Vilnius. Why are western powers doing nothing about this, while going to war over Kuwait?

conflict should be enough to convince any averagely intelligent person that the reasons given for Britain, the US and others going to war over the tin-pot Emirate of Kuwait amount to pure hogwash. Nations have been invading their neighbours almost without interruption over the past decade or two. There was Russia's invasion of Afghanistan; Israel's invasion of the Lebanon; Iraq's invasion of Iran; two American invasions, first of Grenada, and then of Panama; last but not least, just at the very moment that Operation 'Desert Storm' was about to be launched by the United States, Britain and their allies under the pretext of 'liberating' Kuwait, the Soviets were sending their armies in to crush the freedom movement in Lithuania. The latter country is an ancient nation possessing a far stronger claim to independence than Kuwait, whose pretensions to nationhood are, at the very least, dubious. Yet as the British press howled its protest against Saddam Hussein for violating Kuwaiti sovereignty the *Sunday Telegraph* (January 13th) could be found printing a commentary headed 'Why we must still back Mr. Gorbachev', which went on to say that: "So far President Gorbachev is not to be seriously criticised for his actions in Lithuania, unwelcome as they are," then continuing a few lines down with the counsel that "there is no need yet for the West to get on a high horse." How in heaven's name anyone can square this nonchalant reaction to events in the Baltic region with the angry hysterics being displayed over what has been happening in the Middle East is beyond understanding. And yet it seems perfectly normal for the entire British media, virtually the whole of Britain's political leadership (of all the main parties) and at least a substantial section of the general British public to see no inconsistency in these two contrasting attitudes. The one wrong is regarded as just cause to commit the nation to war; the other is occasion for nothing more than the mildest regret. Could the cause of humbug ever have enjoyed more spectacular victories?

THE NATIONAL CONDITION

Of course, such double-standards are not new to the British; over the ages we have earned a reputation throughout Europe for our propensity to operate them. In the more distant past, however, behind the apparent hypocrisy there was some rational method at work. When British political leaders delivered canting sermons against foreigners

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who used military force in pursuit of national aggrandisement — while at the same time Britain herself was annexing a quarter of the globe by precisely the same methods — the serious were not deceived that this was anything other than pabulum served up for the consumption of the masses, a coldly practical piece of *realpolitik* aimed at wrapping up the laws of necessity in pretty rhetoric which made them acceptable to clergymen and Sunday school teachers while government got on with the job of dealing with the facts of power. Humbug, in other words, was accepted as a legitimate weapon to be used in the furtherance of concrete national interests.

But the unique position we have reached today is that such humbug does not any longer have even this latter virtue; now it has acquired a sort of divine right all of its own. Having escaped those confines within which it was employed as an instrument of state policy for the furtherance of logical objectives of state, it now runs riot and has become, not the state's servant, but its master — and all of course in furtherance of interests that stand above the state and above the nation. Now one of the worst of our British vices lacks even the merit of being harnessed to causes that are good for Britain. Instead we practise it primarily to serve our enemies.

ESCAPE FROM THE REAL WORLD

Political adults recognise that Planet Earth is a tough place where nations sometimes use force against other nations as part of an unavoidable law of struggle, with right belonging only to the stronger. In this respect, human affairs are not fundamentally different from those of the animal kingdom; they only differ, on some occasions, in as much as humans attempt to conduct this struggle in accordance with certain standards of decency and chivalry which spare adversaries pain and suffering beyond that level that is absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of victory. This, at any rate, has been part of the tradition by which Europeans, if not always others, have conducted their wars and their conflicts. Nevertheless, Europeans, just as much as non-Europeans, have been bound by the same eternal natural rules. Had they not observed them across the ages, not only would they not have survived but nor would they have expanded their territory to encompass the vastness of the American Continent, Siberia and Australasia. The living space and resources of these areas were not acquired by whimpering appeals for the consent of the 'international community', they were taken arbitrarily by those races who possessed the courage and ability to take them, using force against anyone who got in their way. Such is the world we live in. Such is the process whereby we have evolved upward.

Taking the case of Kuwait, it is a fact that Iraq has a strong claim to be the legitimate

sovereign power occupying this territory. The territory was indeed part of Iraq before it was detached from it, mainly at the doing of Britain, in the Middle Eastern settlement following World War I. Saddam Hussein could in fact make a very strong case that he is only taking back for his country what legitimately belongs to it.

But even if this were not so, and were the Iraqi leader engaging in a piece of ruthless power politics in annexing a foreign country upon which his own country had no lawful claim, he would only be doing what nations and governments have been doing since the beginning of time. The question of whether the US or Britain should then intervene to stop him should be determined solely by whether their own national interests demanded that they should, not on the basis of infantile fantasies about 'international law' or the 'rights' of small nations.

This is the way that mature leaders of state have looked at world affairs across the ages. It is the way that mature nations have always thought and behaved.

That Britain and America today are demonstrably incapable of thinking and behaving in this way indicates only that both nations have degenerated into a state of childishness. And indeed, the overwhelming impression one receives when watching the public antics and listening to the speeches of our present leaders is that they display the minds of silly children rather than of the national statesmen they are supposed to be.

THE PERSONALITIES

During the past few weeks I have, like no doubt millions of others, followed the television reports and commentaries on the unfolding drama of the Gulf conflict. In all this I have made some observations of the personalities involved which, to me at any rate, have been profoundly interesting and revealing.

What has been a striking feature of the drama is that when spokesmen for the Iraqi Government have appeared they have seemed to me to have conducted themselves with poise and dignity and spoken rationally and with much common sense. The same observation might be made of numerous Arab representatives, not in all cases Iraqis, who have to some degree or other spoken sympathetically of the Iraqi case and condemned the western reaction to the events in the Gulf.

As far as Saddam Hussein himself is concerned, these words are being written just as news has come in of the alleged beating up and brainwashing of two British pilots captured by the Iraqis and those pilots' subsequent statements, seemingly made under duress, that British forces should not be in the Gulf. It is early days for the full facts of this incident to be ascertained, but if they are as reported and as seems evident from the televised pictures of the two — in particular Flight Lt. John Peters, who bore marks of bruising around his face — such treatment is reprehensible and should be

wholly condemned, whatever the political issues involved in the conflict.

It is inconceivable that what happened to the two men could have occurred except on Saddam's authority. Presuming that this authority was given, it leaves the Iraqi leader forfeiting any personal sympathy he might have had among people in this country.

Nevertheless, revulsion against this particular action should not be allowed to confuse or sidetrack us in respect of our appreciation of Saddam Hussein's actual political aims and his attributes of leadership. Seen from the Arab point of view, those aims are not without merit. And of course, as stated earlier, they are none of our business. In addition, there seems no doubt that the man is an extremely formidable leader, with a far more intelligent conception of the interests of his people than is the case with the pack of charlatans with which Britain and the US have been afflicted. None of this means approval of the man's methods, particularly when judged by western standards.

In stark contrast are the impressions given by US President Bush and our own Premier John Major. In the hours following the first aerial assaults on Baghdad, Major came on TV to give what no doubt seemed to him his solemn and historical address to the nation. The vapid features of the man simply oozed smugness and self-righteousness. It was quite clear that he was hugely enjoying himself. He delivered to us the familiar dripping hymnal about the need to stand up to 'dictators' and 'aggressors' — just at the very moment that Gorbachev's tanks were rolling through the streets of Vilnius. Mr. Major in fact came over as exactly what he is: a very little man desperately trying to puff himself out to fit a job that is manifestly too big for him. Impotent to deal with numerous escalating crises at home, he is seeking compensation and distraction in playing at being the great commander. To the perceptive eye, he fitted perfectly the role of the Head Prefect.

In his many appearances before the TV cameras as America has girded its loins for war, George Bush has projected an image more befitting a sulky and petulant school-boy than the head of state of a great power. In one memorable scene shortly after Saddam Hussein had clearly irked him beyond endurance, he was witnessed by the world's viewing millions proclaiming: "I've had it — I've just about had it!" No, Bushy was not telling us that he was admitting defeat; it was his way of saying that he had had enough of the Iraq leader's obduracy in not permitting the President of the United States to tell him what to do in his own back yard. The language and gesture were those of an irate husband walking out of the house after a row with his wife over the choice of wallpaper; they were hardly becoming of an international statesman looking to play a key role in the fate of mankind.

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WHIPPING UP THE ADRENALIN

Liberal Democracies tend invariably to breed bored, restless populations, lacking any powerful ideals to which to devote themselves and therefore leading lives without purpose. Rarely is there leadership capable of mobilising the people in any great constructive endeavour. Society becomes atomised into millions of individual units, each given up to selfish ambition or to the mere pursuit of small pleasures. In time this legacy becomes inhibiting to the tasks of government.

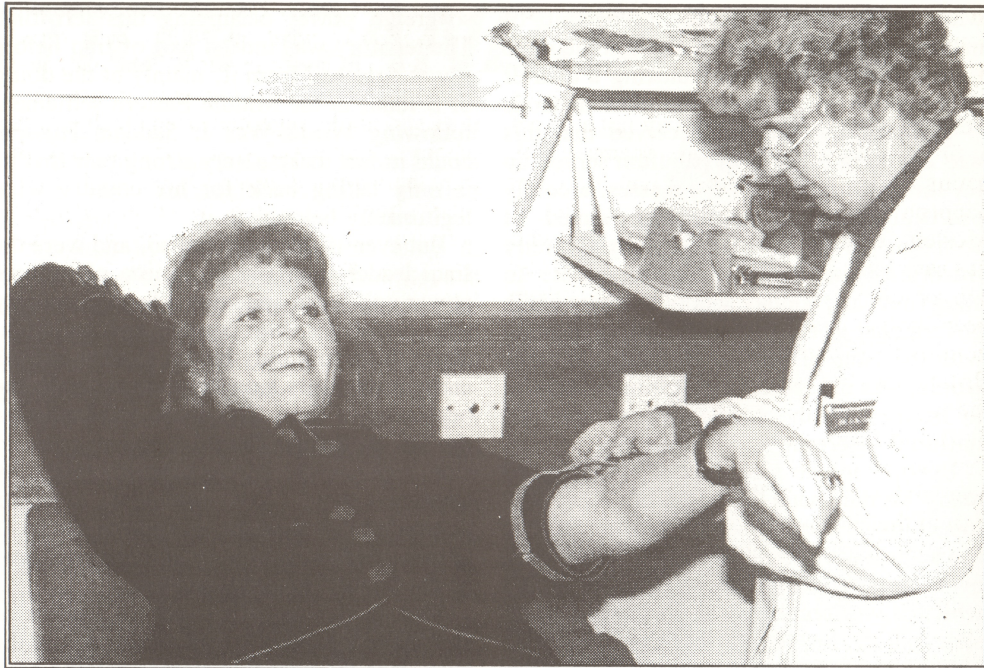
At such a point, nothing is more convenient for those in power than for some great diversion to be arranged whereby the collection of atoms becomes again a cohesive force, a team, with an ideal and with a goal. That goal, whatever it is, has the priceless advantage of distracting the multitude from the manifold failures of government and giving to it the sense of obligation to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the governors in tackling the task at hand. In such a situation, opposition to the Government can even be stigmatised as 'unpatriotic'.

Observing the participants in the present Gulf War drama, from the politicians to the media reporters, from the military analysts to the legions of welfare workers up and down Britain busying themselves with tasks in some way connected with the war effort, one detects a distinctive spring in the step, a sense of purpose that had been absent before; such people look as if they have discovered, at long last, a 'cause' worth getting enthusiastic about. Indeed, to some of them it would seem that the whole affair is some gigantic game — instead of a deeply serious business in which some of our best young men may lose their lives. All this admirably suits our controllers, for it provides a fortuitous escape from the realities of the appalling national mess in which Britain finds itself. Indeed, if events on the battlefield proceed to a successful conclusion it may even win the Tories the next election!

THE SPLEEN OF AN AN IMPOTENT PEOPLE

In addition to the psychological factors already described, there may be another one which helps to explain the unthinking frenzy in which a great many ordinary British folk have eagerly allowed themselves to get caught up in the war hysteria now prevailing.

We British of today present the sad spectacle of a nation that has known greatness and pre-eminence but has been reduced by a succession of lamentable political leaders to a pathetic shadow of its former self. It would be less than human if this change did not have a profound bearing



GETTING IN ON THE ACT

A situation like the Gulf War creates the illusion of 'purpose' in the normally dull and aimless lives of people living in 'democracies'. Here the Duchess of York is seen acting as a blood donor for servicemen in the conflict.

on the present-day national psyche.

Little Mr. Briton, as he observes what is happening on the national and international scene, is prone to become angered and frustrated almost beyond endurance. Deep down inside him is an instinctive feeling that the politicians of the nation have fouled everything up. When he takes his holidays overseas, he senses that foreigners do not treat him with the respect that they used to do when meeting citizens of this country, but instead react to him almost pityingly. And he does not like it.

He feels humiliated when soccer yobboes disgrace the British name in cities abroad. He views the increasing presence of Blacks, Asians and other aliens in this country with nervous apprehension, at times amounting to positive dislike, even hatred. He is sick of governments' failure to maintain law and order. He looks around the world and observes that the nations who lost the last war are now doing much better than we are. And he does not like it.

He mutters a muted curse every time he picks up his morning paper and reads that Britain has been ordered to comply with some new decree emanating from the Common Market bureaucracy. "Just who do these bloody foreigners think they are?" He reflects back to the time, nearly half a century ago, when, according to what he has been taught, we British were supposed to have 'saved' Europe. He ponders on the ingratitude of the Continentals today. And he does not like it.

But that is as far as it goes. Little Mr. Briton contents himself with grumbling. He does nothing. He would not know what to do anyway. Decades of mind-numbing television have atrophied his capacity to think. He does not have the mental equipment, nor

the intellectual application, to reason out for himself the deeper causes of what is wrong, let alone what needs to be done to rectify it.

And then, on top of that, he is utterly lacking in the disposition to take action. For a start, he is too lazy — physically as well as mentally. He is also far too cowardly and timid. Whilst his cerebral faculties are severely limited in the way described, they do at least extend to an awareness that by going out and 'fighting the system' he may get himself into trouble. He senses that the views he holds about things are not 'approved' by those who wield the power. He is petrified by the thought of endangering his job and becoming a social outcast. Indeed, on the occasions when he sees people who are prepared to fight for the things he believes in, far from being grateful for their presence and supporting them, he actually resents them for disturbing his peace — and perhaps, though he doesn't like to admit it, for reminding him of what he ought to be doing himself. In other words, their courage is an affront to his yellow streak, their action an affront to his inaction, their awareness an affront to his mental torpor.

Yet within the soul of little Mr. Briton is a lingering residue of patriotism. He really would like to see his country acquit itself proudly, show the world what it's made of, show that it isn't totally finished. He would like all this to happen — always provided that it requires no great physical or mental exertion on his part, no risk or sacrifice to him, merely the satisfaction of being able to watch it all on his TV screen with his glass of bitter by his side.

In addition to this, little Mr. Briton, after all the humiliations he has suffered on behalf

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of his country, wants something — or someone — to hit back at: a scapegoat on which or whom he can vent his anger. Better than kicking the dog when he reads of the latest national humiliation, why not slag off a foreigner whom everyone seems to be hating at the moment? And if that foreigner happens to be a non-European and a Moslem, better still! Little Mr. Briton, who has sat in his drawing room doing his *Daily Mirror* crossword while such people have been overrunning his own country and holding their noisy meetings to demand that British laws be changed to as to comply with the laws of Islam, now sees a chance to get even with these intruders — and in a way that carries no risk that he will be called to account by the Race Relations Board: he can join in the chorus of vituperation of Saddam Hussein and his henchmen, while enjoying watching news pictures of burning buildings in Baghdad.

Is this an overly brutal and contemptuous description of what our fellow countrymen and -women have come to? Well, perhaps it ventures just a little into poetic license. Also it should not be regarded as applicable to the whole of our population — if that were the case there would be little hope left for us. I think, however, that it is an analysis that contains no small degree of truth, and applies to at least a substantial number of our citizens of the present day.

It is often said of the British that their best qualities come out in a situation of war. I do not knock that theory but accept that it has some genuine substance. But I also think it true to say that the same situation can bring out the worst in some of us as well. I have seen the latter element in conversations I have had with folk in my locality since the Gulf conflict started a week ago — wimps in the face of real enemies on their own doorstep, they have become sabre-rattling

warriors when presented with the sight of an imagined enemy thousands of miles away who will never threaten them and whom they may vilify to their heart's content.

War also provides the scenario for more than the usual mass stupidity. Anyone who displays the capability to think for himself about the issues involved, instead of just baying with the herd for the blood of the bogeyman of the moment, runs the risk of being stigmatised as a traitor. Ours is not to reason why; ours is to do or die...

It was all neatly summed up by the man in the hardware shop on whom I called to buy some paraffin the other day: "That Saddam Hussein — we've got to stop him. He's just the same as Hitler. Hitler wanted to conquer the world, and he had to be stopped. Saddam wants to do the same thing, and he's got to be stopped too!"

Just what can you say to people like that?

THE LEGACY OF LAWRENCE

An historical glimpse into the origins of the present Gulf conflict, by W.D. HARRISON

BY a strange irony of fate and history, the ambition of one man — T.E. Lawrence — to give, in his own words, "20 millions of Semites the foundations on which to build an inspired dream-palace of their national thoughts" should have turned into the present-day nightmare of a convulsing Arab World, spearheaded by Iraq but surmounted by the burgeoning state of Israel — itself threatened by the disinherited heirs to that shattered dream-palace. And as the forces of world imperialism arrive on the scene, armed to the teeth like a Goliath in the service of Israel, world peace becomes threatened as weapons ever more sophisticated escalate towards the ultimate weapon.

A TIME TO BE GREAT AGAIN

What began as an expedient of war — an Arab revolt, or *Intifada*, against the Turks to help Britain win the war against Turkey — was in effect hi-jacked by the ambition of Lawrence of Arabia to resurrect from the Bedouin Arabs a new nation with its capital at Damascus, as it had once been at the height of Islamic power 900 years before. Then the Arab Empire had extended into Spain, where in the breakaway Caliphate of Cordoba there had been created one of the most exquisite architectural triumphs of the ancient world in the shape of the Great Mosque; and where there was street-lighting when London and many other cities in the vanished Roman Empire were decaying in the Dark Ages. What was left of Hellenic and Roman culture was rescued and improved upon by the Aryan nations in

Syria and Persia. The Arab numeral system was invented there and so also was algebraic mathematics. Highly stylised architecture, decorated with elaborate tiling and mosaic work in which the ubiquitous Aryan symbol of the Swastika appeared constantly, was unrivalled anywhere else in the world; and the Islamic moral code derived from the Koran gave stability to the Arab civilisation more reliably than did Christianity to

Europe.

As Christianised Europe began to fall apart as a millenium cycle drew to an end, perhaps it was time for the Arabs to be great again. Thus were the ambitions of T.E. Lawrence.

TURKISH 'GREATER SYRIA'

Napoleon had believed that whichever nation controlled the Middle East could control the world. At any rate, the British Empire had remained secure in that region for more than a century. But in 1915 the Imperial British forces were obliged to protect the Suez Canal from German-Turkish attack so as to keep open the sea lanes to India and the Far East. War with Turkey was in fact a reversal of British colonial policy, for Britain had previously entrusted the entire region of the Middle East to Turkish control, with a royal family of Turkish extraction reigning in Egypt. Ever since the wars with Napoleon, Britain had remained friendly with Turkey; the Crimean War against Russia in 1854 was fought to protect the Ottoman Empire against Russian expansion.

This remarkable balance of power in the Middle East had largely depended on a stable and authoritarian Ottoman regime, which had ruled over the entire Arab World for an unbroken 400 years. The wisdom of British imperial tradition had no wish to alter this convenient arrangement — hence this enormous region loosely called Greater Syria and encompassing most of the old Arabian Caliphate was ruled from Constant-

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LAWRENCE

Seen here in the portrait by Augustus John, he tried to secure justice for the Arabs but found his work sabotaged by politicians subject to Zionist influence and control

THE LEGACY OF LAWRENCE

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inople and garrisoned by Turkish troops. As Moslem cousins to the Arab peoples they stood guard over the holy places in Palestine as well as Medina and Mecca in the Hejaz — a convenience to Christians, Moslems and Jews alike — whilst at the same time discouraging any signs of Islamic Fundamentalism or colonisation by Jews of the Holy Land.

The relative tranquillity of this centuries-old tradition was suddenly disturbed by the intrusion of Imperial British forces when war broke out, and there was a certain nervousness felt in Cairo as rumours abounded of a possible Islamic *Jehad* (Holy War), the Arabs aligning themselves with the Turks against the Christian forces. It is remarkable, with hindsight, that nothing of the kind happened, for only 17 years before Lord Kitchener of Khartoum had massacred the forces of the Mahdi at Omdurman in the Sudan, breaking the back of the Dervishes in their latest Islamic Fundamentalism, which threatened to take over the Sudan and Egypt — and possibly much more of the Middle East after the murder of General Gordon.

GERMAN AMBITION

The stability of the old world began to change when Germany started to launch battleships and cruisers designed to challenge the might of the British Navy. The Germans had also begun making inroads into Mesopotamia and Syria with the construction of the Berlin-to-Baghdad railway, driving a wedge of potential colonial ambition into the new-found wealth of oil and other minerals in these much neglected lands: wealth coveted also by Britain and France as a result of the great British expedition of 1890. In order to facilitate their presence in Arabia, the Germans had cultivated Turkish trading markets, which became easy after the fateful Triple Alliance with Austria-Hungary and Turkey. The Austro-Hungarian Empire had made arrangements with the Ottoman powers for military help in the Balkans. This in itself disturbed the balance of trust that had long existed between Britain and Turkey, so that when war broke out it became necessary for Britain to defend the Suez Canal and drive the Turks from Syria. Arabia soon became Britain's second theatre of military operations and Turkey's defeat became vital in order for us to get weapons and stores through to our ally, Czarist Russia, which was suffering badly from the German onslaught.

DEFEAT AND DEMORALISATION

Powerful and well-equipped Turkish forces stood guard over the sea route through the Dardanelles at Gallipoli. Winston Churchill, as First Sea Lord, attempted a massive invasion by sea of the Turkish emplacements, which ended in total defeat for the British and ANZAC troops,

most of whom were killed in what was probably the worst military disaster in British history. T.E. Lawrence had advised against this attempted landing, knowing that the coast was too well fortified, and had suggested that Alexandretta would be an easier place for the main invasion. But after much delay, which allowed intelligence to filter through to the enemy, Churchill went ahead with his disastrous plan at Gallipoli.

Shortly after this debacle, yet another defeat was suffered at the hands of the Turks when General Townshend's advancing force became checked and besieged at Kut, deep in Iraq. T.E. Lawrence was called from Egypt to go behind the enemy lines with Aubrey Herbert with a bribe of one million pounds Sterling in gold to try to secure the release of the five-thousand diseased and half-starved troops under siege.

The bribe was rejected by the Turkish Government and the British troops had to surrender. Most of them died in Turkish captivity: less than eight-hundred returned alive at the end of hostilities.

It was consequently under this cloud of defeat and demoralisation that the seeds were sown of the Arab revolt against the Turks.

Sir Henry McMahon, the High Commissioner for Egypt, and Lord Kitchener hatched the plot in Cairo during the dismal days of Gallipoli in 1915. Others were brought into the conspiracy, including D.C. Hogarth and T.E. Lawrence, and the plan was presented to the War Office in London. It met with little enthusiasm and much hostility from the India Office, but in the grim circumstances anything which might help to shorten the war was deemed worth trying. And so it was that in January 1916 the newly created Arab Bureau in Cairo made a deal with King Hussein of the Hejaz, who agreed to start a revolt against the Turks — an Arab *Intifada* — in which the British were to arm and finance the Bedouin Arabs in exchange for their promise to fight alongside the British troops. But money and arms were not the only things offered to the Arabs. Definite promises were made to King Hussein of independence and sovereign power in the whole of Greater Syria and the Hejaz once the Turks had been driven out. The King and his four sons were to rule as Sherifs all over Arabia in separate principalities. Having obtained all the necessary assurances for himself and his people from the Arab Bureau, Hussein himself fired the first shot at Medina which signalled the start of the uprising on the 16th June 1916.

Lord Kitchener, one of the principal architects of the revolt, never lived to see its beginning. He was recalled to London and sent on a strange mission to Russia to give backbone to the demoralised armies of the Czar. On his way across the North Sea aboard the cruiser *Hampshire*, he lost his life when the ship was sunk. This calamity has been shrouded in mystery since that unhappy day, June 5th 1916. The German High Command denied any part in the sinking of the *Hampshire*, and General

Ludendorff, Chief of the German General Staff, went so far as to state in writing that Lord Kitchener had been deliberately murdered to prevent him reaching Russia — since "the destruction of Czarist Russia had been determined upon." This opens up the question of whether responsibility for this incident lay with the same international powers as those that eventually seized control in Russia seventeen months later.

THE SYKES-PICOT AGREEMENT

In the interval between the promises made to King Hussein in January 1916 and the death of Lord Kitchener the Foreign Office made another agreement with the French and the Russians to divide up the whole of Arabia after the war: France should claim Syria and the Lebanon; Russia should be given the region of Turkey around Constantinople as part of access to the Mediterranean; and Britain would have the rest of Arabia in which to do as she wished — which included fulfilling her promises to the Arabs of self-government. This agreement was signed by Sir Mark Sykes for Britain and by M. Picot for France. Both Kitchener and McMahon objected and were recalled from Cairo, McMahon being virtually sacked from the Egyptian High Commission while Kitchener was sent to his death in the North Sea (an alternative possible reason for that tragedy). T.E. Lawrence and the other remaining members of the Arab Bureau knew about the Sykes-Picot Agreement before Hussein began the revolt at Medina but they resolved to bluff it out with the Arabs. The machinery for the inception of the revolt had been set in motion by then; money had changed hands and the British Army in Arabia had a war to fight, with plans drawn up to go for a military victory in Palestine with the capture of Jerusalem the main objective.

LAWRENCE TAKES THE LEAD

With the original planners of the Arab revolt now absent, the initiative devolved on the remaining members of the Arab Bureau. Probably because he was the fittest and most talented Arabist in the Bureau, Lawrence was sent into the desert to co-ordinate the rebellion. He selected Prince Feisal among the four sons of Hussein to be the sovereign leader of the Arab armies and, having won his confidence, planned the military objectives with him and became principal adviser and paymaster to the Arabs, travelling thousands of miles across the desert by camel to unify the Bedouin tribes. The brilliance of Lawrence's achievements, such as the dramatic capture of Aqabar in July 1917, astonished the generals in Cairo and especially won the admiration and unequivocal support of General Allenby. Lawrence was entrusted with the main right-wing thrust of the Arab armies in Sinai in Allenby's drive to capture Jerusalem. He achieved this by effectively paralysing the Turkish forces which threatened the right

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flank of Allenby's army by destroying their railway communications and supply lines. Lawrence and the British soldiers who were seconded to the Arab army were the original founders of the long-range desert forces, famous in World War II, and which later evolved into the still more famous SAS of the present day.

But by now news of the Sykes-Picot Agreement had leaked out to the Arabs. This contradicted the pledges made to them by McMahon of future independence. After his recall to London, McMahon maintained that his promise to Hussein had never included the whole of Palestine: a remark which the Zionists still invoke to support their territorial claim. Expediency without honourable sincerity, typical of British diplomacy this century, tricked Hussein into committing his people to the allied cause. This had been done without the slightest compunction, and it was only Lawrence, who had neither the masonic status of McMahon, Kitchener or Hogarth nor the plastic diplomatic conscience of the Foreign Office, who was left with the impossible moral dichotomy of his leadership role, and who in *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* cried out against his appalling position of having to make this deception work, thus:-

"The Arab revolt had begun on false pretences...Our Cabinet had offered through Sir Henry McMahon to support... native governments in parts of Syria and Mesopotamia (Iraq), 'saving the interests of our ally, France.' This last modest clause concealed a treaty (kept secret till too late from McMahon and therefore from the Sherif) by which France, England and Russia agreed to...establish their respective spheres of influence over the rest. Rumour of the fraud reached Arab ears from Turkey. In the East persons were more trusted than institutions. So the Arabs, having tested my friendliness and sincerity under fire, asked me as a free agent to endorse the promises of the British Government. I had no previous inner knowledge of the McMahon pledges and the Sykes-Picot Treaty...But not being a perfect fool I could see that if we won the war the promises to the Arabs were dead paper...I assured them that England kept her word in letter and spirit. In this conflict they performed their fine things: but, of course instead of being proud of what we did together I was continually and bitterly ashamed."

THE BALFOUR DECLARATION

By the time that Lawrence and the Arab army had reached Deraar in Syria in November 1917 the Balfour declaration had compounded the fraud he was caught up in. Now the Arabs were threatened by colonisation by Russian Jews in what was to be the post-war mandated Palestine. The ghastly scene-shift nightmare of it all so horrified Lawrence that he took on yet bigger risks, hoping, as he later wrote, to get himself killed in action and so be free of the guilt. Finally, he defied Allenby by leading an advance attack on Damascus, which he



PRINCE FEISAL

Also portrayed here by Augustus John, he was Lawrence's choice as Arab leader

captured ahead of the imperial forces, setting up a provisional Arab government which he handed over to Feisal as King of Syria. This was of course quite unacceptable to the allies. Later the French staked their claim on Syria and ejected Feisal and his government with much bloodshed. Lawrence says nothing about the Balfour Declaration in *Seven Pillars* but relates only the political implications for the Arab revolt of the widely publicised Sykes-Picot Agreement.

The Bolsheviks, after taking power in Russia in November 1917, broadcast details of this to the world as an example of allied duplicity — this being with the intention of promoting disaffection on the part of the Arabs.

In the introduction to *Seven Pillars* Lawrence describes his vain attempt to sabotage the conspiracy:-

"...but I salved myself with the hope that, by leading these Arabs madly in the final victory, I would establish them, with arms in their hands, in a position so assured (if not dominant) that expediency would counsel to the great powers a fair settlement of their claims. In other words, I presumed...that I would survive the campaigns and be able to defeat not merely the Turks on the battlefield but my own country and its allies in the council chamber."

Lawrence was censured for his military presumption as well as his Arab idealism, which he had taken beyond the terms of his orders as a serving officer. As he writes:-

"...but when we won, it was charged against me that the British petrol royalties in Mesopotamia (Iraq) were become dubious and French colonial policy ruined in the Levant. I am afraid I hope so. We pay for these things too much in honour and in innocent lives...All our subject provinces to me were not worth one dead English-

man."

In fact Lawrence never lost one single one of his British soldiers in any of his campaigns, and General Allenby took Palestine with only 390 casualties.

AMERICA ENTERS THE WAR

In the meantime, on the Western Front, the allied forces had suffered heavy losses in Flanders, and victory in Europe seemed far away as Britain prepared to face another winter of war in 1917. The one bright hope and silver lining to the cloud was provided by the now famous and romantic figure of Lawrence of Arabia leading a war of liberation in the desert. Much was made of this by the propagandists, especially the Zionist lobby in America, who were trying to persuade President Wilson to bring the United States into the war on the side of the allies. When Russia went down in the Bolshevik *coup d'état* in November 1917 the Soviets signed a peace treaty with Germany, ending the war on the Eastern Front. This allowed the Germans to concentrate their armies on the Western Front for a grand assault against the allies. Just then, the Zionists made their bid for a national home in Palestine, and this was granted in a letter to Lord Rothschild from the Foreign Office and signed by Arthur Balfour on the 2nd November 1917. In return for this declaration, the Zionist Federation immediately increased the pressure on the American Government to bring the United States into the war — which it did in the same month of November 1917. In the following month, on December 11th, Allenby entered Jerusalem, completing the victory in Palestine.

AMERICA AND WORLD FINANCIERS THE VICTORS

It has been said that the British Government had little choice but to deceive the Arabs and embrace the Zionist cause in order to get America into the war, bringing hostilities to a close and salvaging the Empire. In fact the curious way in which the Armistice of November 11th 1918 was procured owed little to the military contribution which the Americans brought to the European theatre of war; rather was it that the communist revolutionaries in Germany sabotaged the German war effort by strikes and by disruption to the supplies of stores and equipment to the German Army in the front lines — just as its main offensive was in progress. A Marxist revolution forced the Kaiser to abdicate in a way similar to that by which the Czar of Russia had been made to go. A republic was declared in Germany and a social democrat regime took power which arranged an armistice with the allies on 11th November 1918.

Continuation of the war was now unnecessary; the objectives had been achieved. But what were those objectives? They certainly had little to do with the

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THE LEGACY OF LAWRENCE

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apparent aims of the participant powers. Only by looking at the real beneficiaries of the war can we, in retrospect, deduce its real purpose.

The war achieved the creation of a national home for the Zionist Jews in Palestine; it achieved the destruction of Czarist Russia and the creation of a Bolshevik dictatorship controlled, as it certainly was at that time, almost entirely by Jews; it destroyed the German Empire and replaced it by a socialist republic in which Jews enjoyed immense influence at political, cultural and many other levels; it destroyed the old Austro-Hungarian Empire by fragmenting it into several separate republics — one of these, Hungary, for a time becoming bolshevised in a take-over by the Jewish Marxist revolutionary Bela Kun; it also destroyed much of the ancient Ottoman Empire; finally, it badly weakened the British Empire. Only France, who had least to lose except for the best of her blood, gained territory — in the Middle East.

America, the last to enter the war, undoubtedly emerged better off, becoming the foremost economic power in the world and especially dominant in banking and finance-capitalism; indeed Sovietised Russia and many devastated nations of Europe became financial colonies of the United States. As for Britain, weakened by severe blood-letting (having lost a million of her very best young men) she was to become so demoralised as a result of the war that she practically lost the will to retain her Empire and remain a great power — although it was to take another world war twenty years later to make this apparent.

As for Lawrence and his dream of a new Arab Nation, all this was dead before he reached Damascus, as he tells us in *Seven Pillars*. At the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, at which both Lawrence and Feisal were present, the case for Arab independence was eloquently voiced by Lawrence himself; but as the conference was dominated by the French their demands were paramount. However, Lawrence perceived that under this cloak of apparent French domination there lurked other cryptic forces, like those of the 'Round Table' and its front-organisations, the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the American Council for Foreign Relations — both formed at the conference. It may have been the spectacle of these covert powers achieving their ends despite all else which so disillusioned Lawrence that he later retired from public life into virtual obscurity.

UNSTABLE AND ARTIFICIAL BORDERS

The final carve-up of the Ottoman Empire resulted in many artificial borders, such as those of present-day Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Palestine — just as the carve-up of Europe

**1917:
ALLENBY
ENTERS
JERU-
SALEM**
The British
victory over
the Turks in
World War I
was helped
enormously by
the Arab
Revolt, led by
Lawrence



resulted in borders equally artificial and unstable, involving the mutilation of Germany and the creation of wholly unviable states like Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. All of these proved to be time-bombs destined to detonate in the faces of future generations. Fifty years ago, as a direct consequence of the injustice of Versailles, the Second World War broke out. Now the already war-torn Middle Eastern region has erupted into a new conflagration again involving the major powers. As in the past, the beneficiaries will not be the Arab nations nor the Euro-American punitive forces presently waging war in the Gulf — purportedly in defence of Kuwait and such abstractions as 'international law' but in reality on behalf of Israel and World Zionism. The military power of Iraq has disturbed the delicate balance which hitherto existed in the region. This power owes a lot to heavy arms from the West (which were wisely denied to the original Arab revolt led by Lawrence). It is interesting to reflect that it was Iraq to which Prince Feisal was directed and enthroned in 1921 after he had been thrown out of Syria by the French. T.E. Lawrence and Winston Churchill together made this tidy arrangement to placate the Arabs after Britain had accepted the mandate for Palestine from the League of Nations. It was convenient for Britain to sponsor Feisal because of the large oil stakes to which we had claim and had exploited. Feisal was to die of a heart attack whilst in Switzerland in 1948; but his son and heir, along with the rest of the Iraqi Royal Family, were brutally murdered in their palace in Baghdad in a rebellion led by General Kassem, shortly

after the 1956 Suez invasion. The present leader of Iraq, Saddam Hussein, is the successor to that revolutionary *coup* which disposed of Feisal's heirs, as well as British ownership of the oil wells of Iraq — the last remaining sphere of influence inherited from the Arab revolt and the defeat of Turkey.

THE CULPRITS

It is perhaps tempting and understandable to blame our present troubled world — especially the unstable Middle East — on men like Lawrence, McMahon, Kitchener and other British imperialists. But these unquestionably great leaders belonged to a tradition wholly different from that which prevails today; they were inspired by lofty ideals which sprang from noble ambitions of a benevolent British Empire, encompassing 'brown dominions' of peoples, each developing its own culture under a universal British paternal protection, very much in the mould conceived by men like Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Lord Milner in accordance with the earlier Round Table ideals. But other forces had been operating for much longer than the Round Table, which was duly taken over for more specific purposes by dedicated internationalists. When this is recognised and understood, it becomes clear that all the great leaders who ride the whirlwind of power politics become born along by the forces set in motion by these internationalist powers — including the Lawrences, the Hitlers and the Saddam Husseins. Such men are merely the victims of a Grand Design which is being directed by people very different from the visible actors in the world drama.

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RITUAL SLAUGHTER: WHY NO ACTION?

V.T. WALKLEY and S. NOBLE enquire into a barbaric and alien practice that is a disgrace to Britain

Ritual slaughter is a cruel and savage custom which will remain legal in Britain only so long as the public remain silent.

Compassion in World Farming, 1986

RELIGIOUS SLAUGHTER of animals to provide meat consumption by certain minority religious sects in this country has been discussed a number of times in both Houses of Parliament; unfortunately this matter has not received the publicity it deserves. The facts are quite simple, but the outcome of the law in its application is ambiguous and defective.

Our existing law (Slaughterhouse Act of 1974) states that all animals slaughtered in the United Kingdom must be stunned (rendered unconscious) before they are bled to death. There is, however, an exception made for what is termed 'religious slaughter'. Religious slaughter is permitted for the provision of meat for consumption by Moslems and Jews. The Moslem method of slaughter is called *Halal*, while the Jewish one is known as *Schechita*. There is little difference between the two methods. The form of ritual slaughter consists simply of cutting the animal's throat without pre-stunning and allowing it consciously to bleed to death. Religious slaughter of animals without rendering them first unconscious clearly results in appalling pain and terror for each animal in question, which takes between fifteen seconds and six minutes to die.

Objections to this form of religious slaughter have been raised by many groups of people concerned with animal welfare, who rightly claim that the method is archaic and cruel. The Government's own appointed Farm Animal Welfare Council published a report in 1985 recommending that religious slaughter of this kind should be banned by law, and in 1987 made further recommendations, including that all meat from Moslem and Jewish ritual slaughter should be compulsorily labelled, following the Government's failure to implement the Council's recommended ban. The reason for the request for labelling is that, although ritually slaughtered meat is intended only for consumption by Moslems and Jews, this meat is in fact being freely sold unlabelled on the open market. Over 70 per-cent of *Schechita*-slaughtered meat is sold unlabelled to the non-Jewish consumer because the hindquarters of every animal are not considered *Kosher* — which means fit for Jewish consumption. Also, enormous quantities of *Halal* meat is sold on the open

market to non-Moslems.

In addition to those coming from the large number of animal welfare groups and the FAWC, objections to this practice have also been made by the British Veterinary Association, the RSPCA and Compassion in World Farming. All have registered their abhorrence of ritual slaughter by the Moslem and Jewish methods and their dissatisfaction at the persistent refusal of the Government and its ministries to compel the labelling of the meat in question.

MOSLEM AND JEWISH ATTITUDES

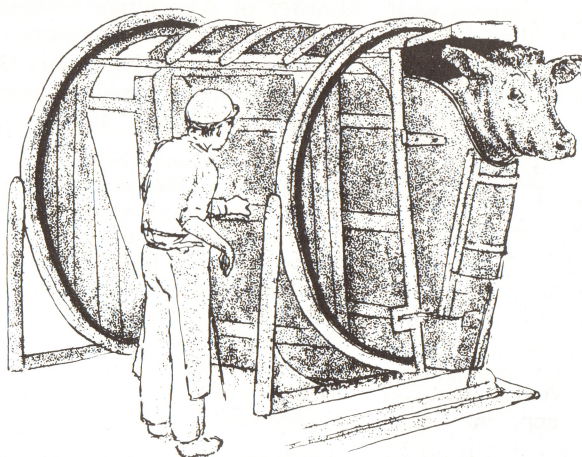
Although some of the more liberal-thinking Jews and Moslems say that their holy laws can be interpreted in the light of modern custom and knowledge, many Orthodox Jews maintain that their law of the Torah is sacrosanct and immutable; similarly, most Moslems say that the Koran is their law and tradition and that stunning before slaughter is unacceptable. Additionally, Jewish spokesmen say that any change in the law would be discriminatory, and the

Schechita Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies points out that the labelling of its meat would cause enormous difficulties in its offloading on to the non-Jewish public. To make *Kosher* hindquarters involves a long and expensive operation called 'porging', which is uneconomic.

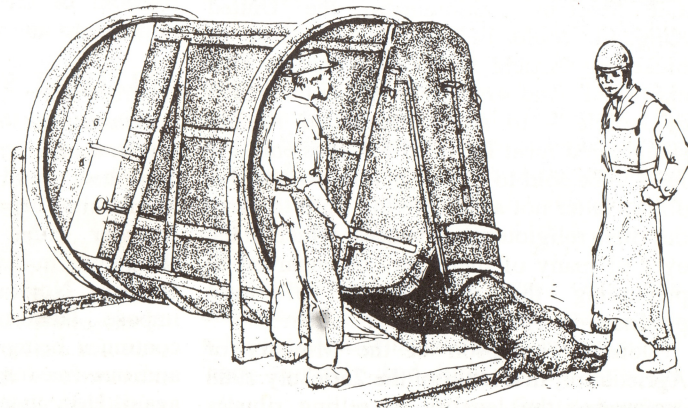
The Moslem response is similar but even more vociferous, and both Jews and Moslems claim that any attempt to make mandatory the labelling of their meat would be 'racist'. A Dr. Hasnie of Huddersfield has commented that "people should not interfere in anyone's religious beliefs," and that a local petition against *Halal* meat "is being used by racists to create discord in the community." Another protester who wished to remain unnamed claimed that "petitions against ritual slaughter are weapons against the Asian community."

On the matter of labelling ritually slaughtered meat one question that must be asked is this: Both Moslems and Jews claim the right of freedom and fair dealing. Is it right therefore in our free and democratic

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**RITUAL
SLAUGHTER**
Shown here is what is known as the Weinberg Pen. The animal is revolved until it is upside down, and its throat is then cut.



RITUAL SLAUGHTER: WHY NO ACTION?

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society to offload ritually slaughtered meat unlabelled onto the unsuspecting British housewife, who might well prefer not to buy the meat were she to know its origin? Is this equitable and an example of free choice? It most certainly is not! The housewife has every right to know how the meat she purchases has been produced — whether the animal in question has been stunned before slaughtering or not. That is not a 'racist' observation but an expression simply of belief in free choice. The refusal of the Government to have ritually slaughtered meat labelled is evidence of the duplicity of Ministers and MPs. They have clearly been accessories to a deceitful imposition on our housewives, and this should be redressed immediately.

E.E.C. RECOMMENDATION

Amongst the mass of literature issued by the Common Market Councils is a draft (VI/5023/88-En-Rev1) which provides for religious slaughter. Article 5(2) of this draft ends with the following: "This meat produced by such slaughter is identified to the final consumer as having been produced by ritual slaughter."

This is indeed only a draft, and as such it will have to be subject to approval (and amendments!) by the EEC member states, but the draft is clear enough in its intent: ritually slaughtered meat will have to be labelled so that the housewife knows what she is buying. At this present time our own Food Advisory Commission is reviewing the question of labelling foodstuffs, and amongst this will be the matter of labelling ritually slaughtered meat. We will be more than interested to see what recommendations the Commission makes!

The response from our Ministry of Agriculture on the subject of labelling is curious. The Welsh Office (Ref. AHL 9/32/3) comments: "Article 9 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms states that everyone has the right to freedom of religion and to manifest his religion in worship, teaching, practice and observance. If a requirement to stun was imposed on Jewish and Moslem communities, the United Kingdom could be open to a charge of breaching Article 9." Fine. That is well expressed. And so we ask: Is it not a breach of Article 9 to allow unlabelled ritually slaughtered meat intended for Moslems and Jews to be sold to Christian housewives, for do the latter not also have the right to carry out their religious observances, which in the eyes of many of them may be regarded as precluding the consumption of meat produced by ritual slaughter?

Donald Thompson of the Ministry of Agriculture, in a letter of the 25th July 1988 concerning the legality of selling ritually

slaughtered meat to non-Jews and non-Moslems, states: "Finally, I believe the RSPCA's opinion concerns the legality of sale. My own advice is that if an animal is slaughtered in accordance with Section 36(3a) of the Slaughterhouses Act of 1974 for the food of Jews (or Moslems) no offence is committed, even though it is known that the meat may be consumed by non-Jews or non-Moslems. It is of course only the courts that can ultimately determine the point."

The Ministry of Agriculture also points out that once a carcass leaves the slaughterhouse it is impossible to trace its final destination, and that it is also impossible to detect by any method of analysis whether meat has been produced by ritual slaughter or by humane pre-slaughter stunning. It is also obvious that ritually slaughtered meat is not only being off-loaded onto the British housewife across the butcher's counter but is also incorporated into meat pies, soups, sausages, mince and packaged meat items, and furthermore is sold in restaurants and sandwich bars. Because the meat is not labelled, no-one can be sure. When an approach was made to the West Yorkshire Trading Standards Office as to how one could be certain of purchasing humanely stunned meat, the office replied that it was best to purchase meat from a reputable butcher! The National Council for Civil Liberties replied on April 3rd 1989, after two letters had been sent to them, the first being on the 18th February, that they were unable to take any action regarding labelling and recommended that we contact the Ministry of Agriculture or obtain support from animal rights organisations.

A letter to the Parliamentary Ombudsman (via a local MP) elicited this response (10th October 1989, Ref. C.493/89):-

"I am afraid I cannot help. I can and do look into complaints that administrative faults by central government within my jurisdiction have caused a citizen some apparent injustice. It is no part of my function, however, to look into the merits of government policy. Whether it is desirable for a particular product to be labelled is clearly a matter for the Government of the day to decide, and of course for Parliament itself to determine by the passage of appropriate legislation."

Obviously the question of labelling (or lack of it) and the consequent denial of freedom of choice is not considered an injustice to any individual!

ALL THAT YOU CAN DO

It is evident that no solution to this evil is forthcoming by the approaches so far described, and that Government and Ministerial departments are not prepared to consider either the abolition of ritual slaughter, in line with such countries as Sweden, Norway and Switzerland, or to impose labelling. Thus the housewife continues being denied freedom of choice and our freedom of action is curtailed yet again. How then do we assert our rights on

this matter? The answer is to take advantage of the forthcoming election!

All over Britain there are a large number of parliamentary constituencies where the sitting MPs are only marginally holding their seats — 64, for instance having majorities of less than 2,000. Some indeed have majorities of less than 100. You can find which constituencies these are. The MPs in them will need all the support they can get, or they will lose their places in Parliament. It is up to the electorate to organise petitions in these areas calling upon the MPs concerned to take action now along the following lines:-

1. Slaughter without pre-stunning should be phased out as quickly as possible, and until this is done the following action must be taken:-

(a) Put forward a private member's bill to require labelling of ritually slaughtered meat. A sympathetic lawyer will be able to draft such a bill if the member himself cannot do so. The Ministry will be able to advise if legislation is needed or whether the Minister himself has the authority to take a decision.

(b) If no legislation is needed, an MP could put down an early day motion calling on the Minister to require such labelling and setting out the arguments for its implementation. 80 or 90 signatures would be required, and we would expect to see both Conservative and Labour contributing 80 or 90 signatures each.

(c) The bill requiring labelling of all ritually slaughtered meat and adequate supervision of the distribution of carcasses. This can be by way of slaughterhouses properly maintained and supervised by veterinary and health officials but such slaughterhouses should be entirely given over to ritual slaughter until such time as that practice is abolished. No single slaughterhouse will be used for both pre-stunned slaughter and ritual slaughter without humane pre-stunning.

Go to it — write to your MPs, particularly those of you living in areas where the seats are marginal. Inform your MPs that if they do not vote to end ritual slaughter, and pending this to compel labelling, they will not have your support, whether they be Conservative, Labour or any other party. It is your duty to let them know that we will not suffer our housewives the loss of freedom of choice. The British housewife has a right to know if ritually slaughtered meat is being served. When any government fails to protect the rights of its citizens it is time that that government was put out of office.

WHO SHOULD BEAR THE COSTS?

A further aspect of ritual slaughter was raised in a letter from the Ministry of Agriculture (25th July 1988). On the labelling issue the letter said:-

"Our decision not to implement the FAWC recommendations was taken only after very careful consideration. In particular, the need to ensure that consumers are provided with adequate information about food to make an informed choice was an important factor we

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took into account. The serious difficulties and costs of enforcement also had to be considered."

In reply, we would remind the Ministry that if costs of enforcement are more important than informing the consumer then we would suggest that it is inappropriate to permit ritual slaughter at all. Alternatively, if such costs have to be incurred, would it not be right to let the Moslem and Jewish communities bear them, rather than impose unfair and discriminatory acts against our housewives and consumers.

The Ministry letter also states that there is "a major incentive to the trade to ensure that the (*Kosher*) meat is kept entirely separate at all stages from slaughter to final consumer." Again we ask why there is no initiative by our Ministers to ensure that the same level of vigilance is not adopted for our own pre-stunned supply? The Ministry letter also states that tracing a product back to the slaughterhouse would not necessarily prove conclusive, since slaughterhouses produce both types of meat. We ask: is it necessary to allow both types of meat to be produced in the same slaughterhouse? Certainly, we would not agree if laxity of

supervision allows the mix-up of the separate meats.

There is also a statement in the Ministry letter that there is no means of analysis which can detect whether meat has come from an animal which has been ritually slaughtered. We would point out that meat from an animal that has been subjected to terror and stress immediately before slaughter is indeed different in texture and colour. When an animal is killed under stress, enormous quantities of stress hormones are produced and released into the blood and tissues. These hormones have an effect on the quality of the meat. Stress hormones such as massive secretions of epinephrine and other catecholamines occur, and this has been demonstrated to affect the quality of the meat. Research institutes around the world are still studying this subject, and it will probably be some years before final analytical data are prepared. There is also the question as to whether some hormone secretions, hitherto unknown, may be responsible for producing effects in humans when the meat is consumed.

We again refer to the importance of firstly ensuring that all ritually slaughtered meat is

properly labelled and, as far as possible, retained only for consumption by Moslems and Jews. This was the intention of the Act, although there is no doubt that the intention has been deceptively abused and that we have been denied information on the matter.

Now is the time, before the next general election, to lobby your MPs and demand that the correct action be taken. Those MPs who hold seats with slender majorities should be put under threat of the loss of those seats. Enough is enough, and this deception must cease in the interests of the majority in this country.

A photocopy of this article to your MP, together with as many signatures as you can obtain, will draw attention to the urgency of the matter,

So act now! The fundamental issues here are far more significant and of much wider application than most people realise. Quite aside from the very vital question of our obligation to see that animals are treated humanely, there is the additional question of whether our legislators should defy the majority in Britain out of a fear of offending the interests of minorities — whether this be on the matter of ritual slaughter or any other.

THE NEXT ELECTION; WHAT WE MUST AIM AT

A look at the priorities facing the British National Party, by TONY WELLS

WITH the General Election possibly just around the corner, people are asking how the BNP should approach it. At the last General Election in 1987 most readers will know that the BNP did not fight the election at all. There were two reasons for this. Firstly, the party was conserving its resources to finance the acquisition of the BNP bookshop in Welling. Secondly, in the electoral climate of the time a respectable vote was never a possibility.

Now, several years on, the BNP has indeed purchased and is comfortably ensconced in its Welling bookshop. Furthermore, a period of sustained growth has seen the position of the party strengthen appreciably, leading to bigger and more high-profile activities, which have in turn fueled new growth. Thirdly, the political climate has perceptibly changed. Thatcher and the Conservative party have proved deeply unpopular and there has been a growing anti-Tory coalescence. So much so that the Conservative Party has pensioned off their 'iron lady' to give the themselves the more homely and 'caring' face of John Major. In short, a complete face-lift to jazz up their image and regain the votes they need to win the election when it comes.

The question is will John Major and the

Tory party succeed or will the new look soon wear off? Whatever else happens, the next election will be fought largely on the economy, and John Major, as the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer and new Prime Minister (nice guy image or not), can scarcely escape the blame should Britain by the time of the election be wallowing in recession.

If this prospect for the Tories is not bad enough, there is also the possibility of Thatcher's deep personal unpopularity transferring itself onto the 'new boy', especially if the poll tax issue is bodged. In this authors opinion, the latter would lead to widespread tactical voting against the Tories. At the same time there is still in the voters' minds a definite question mark over Kinnock and the Labour party, and this could also lead to tactical voting against Labour. The obvious beneficiary of all this tactical voting would be the Liberal Democrats, who after their remarkable victory over the Conservatives at Eastbourne in October must face the General Election with some hope.

NATIONALIST VOTE CLIMBING

In the midst of all this, the Nationalist vote — specifically the British National Party vote — is climbing. The reason for this

quite simply is disillusionment with both the Labour and Tory parties, combined with a popular Nationalist message put over by the BNP.

In particular, the 'racist' Tory vote looks very unstable — more so now than at any other time. Pro-black as she was, Thatcher was at least perceived to be tough on immigration. Major, by contrast, is extremely weak on this issue, and 'cricket test' Tebbit has long since given up on his patently insincere pro-white stance. Indeed, he now goes out of his way to say nice things about the prospective black Tory MP who has been adopted by his party.

Which brings us to — for the Tories — the Cheltenham debacle. No one in the Cheltenham Party, it seems, liked the idea of a black MP, but only one man had the gumption to say so. Since then even he has had to prostrate himself totally to avoid the repercussions. The Tory press has worked overtime to denigrate Mr. Galbraith and to try and give the impression that he is a lone figure; but he is not, and this propaganda will fail because the incident is just too close to the normal experiences of millions of Britons. With the Tories utterly exposed on the issue, along with general economic

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THE NEXT ELECTION: WHAT WE MUST AIM AT

(Contd. from prev. page)

failure, there is every prospect of the BNP picking up the 'racist' Tory vote.

So we come to the question: what will the British National Party be doing at the next General Election? There are four alternatives:-

The first of these — to stand in nearly every seat — is clearly beyond the capability of the BNP at this time; the second is to fight 50-60 seats and qualify for a five-minute TV election broadcast; the third is to fight less than 50 seats; and the fourth option is, as in 1987, not to fight at all.

B.N.P. ELECTION STRATEGY

It has sometimes been said that the British National Party is the no-to-elections party; but this simply is not true. Rather is it the case that the BNP has been the no-to-poor-results party. The BNP did of course fight over 50 seats at the 1983 General Election, and over the last two years has increasingly fought council ward elections, recently with most encouraging results.

In these circumstances, given a rising BNP vote, not to fight at all would be sheer folly — a great opportunity lost. At the same time, even given wildly improbable growth over even two years, there is little prospect of the BNP fielding 200 candidates, let alone 600. Which leaves the party Chairman with two realistic choices: to fight over 50 seats to qualify for an election broadcast or to fight a lesser number with a stronger concentration of resources in those seats to maximise the potential vote.

There is only one argument in favour of fighting over 50 seats: that it would qualify the party for five minutes broadcasting time on TV. There are, however, several reasons for not placing too much emphasis on a broadcast. Of course, if a five-minute TV spot were to be offered to the party for no effort, naturally we would jump at the chance. But it is a different matter given the large allocation of resources required to fight 50 seats. For a 50-60 seat effort by the BNP would deny the party the opportunity to concentrate resources on many other important areas of development. In addition, the broadcast would lose some of its status at the next election owing to the likely qualification for broadcasting time of the crank Monster Raving Loony Party.

Therefore, taking everything into consideration, would the British National Party do better by spreading its resources thinly yet gaining five minutes' TV time, or would it be best served by contesting a few selected seats?

On the evidence so far this year, it would seem that given the opportunity to concentrate resources effectively, the BNP can mount a very professional campaign and obtain quite respectable votes in the process, as in London this year — Epping Forest,

Bermondsey and Tower Hamlets being the most notable examples.

Another point worth remembering is that, election broadcast notwithstanding, the only evidence the general public will have of us in the election will be our leaflets, which will go out in all the contested seats, **and any publicity generated by our campaign** — an important point given the fact that the party is now in many phone-books up and down the country. Should publicity result from our election campaign, the interested voter need only dial Directory Enquiries or look us up in the local telephone directory. A key point here, is that **BNP branches and groups must send their £12 fee to BNP HQ now to get a listing in time for the next General Election.**

NEWSWORTHY

So far as publicity is concerned, it is quite possible that the BNP will be able to generate considerable publicity over the course of its election campaign. In fact, the party did very well publicity-wise last year, and there is no reason to forecast an end to this. Over the last year the British National Party has had well over two hours of TV 'broadcasting time' — none of which had to be paid for! The BNP received this TV coverage quite simply because the BNP is **news!** The party has demonstrated that it has emerged from the doldrums of the eighties and is quite clearly an up-and-coming force again in British politics.

Should the BNP get reasonable news coverage in the next election, it will do us probably as much good as a TV broadcast. This is because party political broadcasts are increasingly perceived by the mass of the people in this country as **boring** — an opportunity to get up and make the tea or go to the loo! Party political broadcasts are set-pieces, stale and stuffy. Additionally, the five minutes we would get would very likely be, as in 1983, at 5.55 p.m., when not a great number of people are watching. News coverage, on the other hand, is exciting because it is **happening** — **it is real!** What is more, the news has a bigger TV audience than party political broadcasts. This is not to say that the BNP is certain to make TV news at election time. But, given past performance, if it is at all possible the BNP will do it.

These then are the considerations that the party Chairman has had to take on board when making the big decision as to what will best serve the interests of the party.

SELECTING THE SEATS

So how many seats should the BNP fight? And where should it fight them?

A knowledge of party strength nationwide is obviously crucial to the answer to such a question. London, for instance, if it were to pull out all the stops, could probably fight about 10 seats comfortably. But how many seats should London fight to concentrate resources to achieve the greatest impact? Two perhaps? Three? Four? The same

question has to be put against all the regions of the UK. How many seats for instance could the BNP fight in Scotland? Or Yorkshire? More importantly, how many in these areas could the BNP fight well?

In Scotland, Glasgow would be the party's obvious first choice to fight a seat, and the two Glasgow branches could possibly fight even three or four. But to concentrate resources, perhaps just one seat should be fought. Then there is Eastern Scotland, where the BNP is now well established and which could well find fighting a seat in or near Edinburgh just the sort of activity to enable the local party organisation to grow in maturity and experience.

Over the whole UK, if the coming General Election is this year it is possible that the BNP will fight perhaps a dozen or so seats. If the election is not until 1992, it may fight a few more, given reasonable growth in key areas.

It is the last two words of the preceding paragraph that sum up the whole BNP strategy for the next election: **key areas.** There is a growing hope and belief within the party that by concentrating on key areas we can achieve a significant impact. Of course, it is quite fanciful to suggest that the BNP will win, or even come close to winning, a single seat. But the long hard road to national power and final triumph must start somewhere.

Already, in Tower Hamlets for instance, the British National Party is 'electorally significant'. That is, we have a bearing on the final outcome at election time.

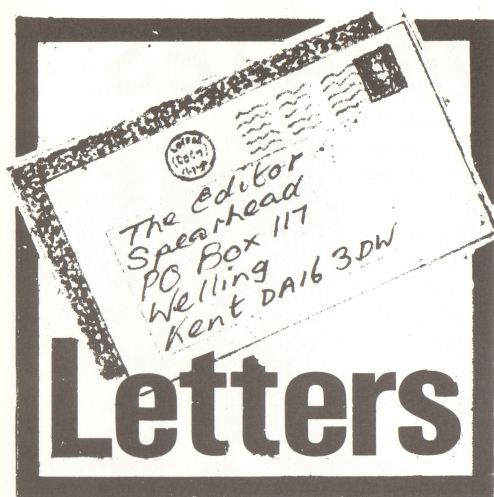
More importantly, the British National Party, in some areas at least, is starting to look like a credible alternative. As the BNP has broken out of the spiral of downward votes, the people have started to take more and more of an interest in the party. Quite simply, just as during the eighties we were been in a downward cycle of growth, followed by a period of simply marking time, now at long last, we are on an upward curve: a self-perpetuating spiral of growth whereby we grow, gain publicity and so gain new recruits, which will enable the party to stage even bigger activities and will force more publicity to fuel new growth — for more publicity for more growth, and so on.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD RESULTS

It is for this reason that it is so important for the BNP to obtain good results at the next General Election; only with a good vote will the upward spiral of growth be best maintained. Should the BNP not fare as well at the polls as we would like, that isn't necessarily the end of our upward curve, although undoubtedly it would make things that much harder for us to sustain our continuing progress.

However, there is nothing more certain than that the British National Party will emerge from the next election with a huge boost. The BNP, following a good campaign, will draw in large numbers of new

Contd. on page 20



SIR: Hearing that MPs are having a whip-round to help keep the *Morning Star* going, I wondered if *Spearhead* should get in on the act and boost its income by the same methods! After all, if MPs consider it necessary to keep a communist organ afloat in the name of 'freedom of the press', etc., etc., surely *Spearhead* should also be similarly encouraged. What do you think?

More seriously, with an election not far off I hope that the BNP, when campaigning, points out that the Labour Party will be soliciting votes by means of a bogus manifesto — just to give three examples:-

(1) Labour is now committed to integration with Europe. It claims to be able to put our economic troubles right, and yet in an integrated Europe its MPs would have no proper control over British economic policy.

(2) Labour makes much of 'rights' and 'freedoms', yet for people in the Labour Party the unborn child has no rights — in fact less protection than animals. So much for defending the weak and powerless!

(3) Labour claims to be the party of 'peace', and yet the majority of Labour MPs have supported war in the Gulf.

All these inconsistencies should provide fuel for the BNP.

One issue the BNP will need to look at is transport. Spending billions on new roads will not solve anything but will only increase our problems. The answer is to invest much more in public transport, particularly the railways. We badly need this valuable asset to be revitalised and developed into a system suited to the present age.

M.J. BLAND
Sheffield

SIR: While reading an article on the Gulf Crisis in the *Sunday Express* of the 6th January, I came upon this interesting paragraph:-

"Britain's ultimate hope for the region is that the gravity of the crisis will compel the Arab nations to work together in preserving their own peace. That may well mean countries like Saudi Arabia and Egypt committing their armies to a UN peace-keeping force, perhaps for years to come, so that they police their own region within the framework of international law."

In other words, the hope is that the Gulf Crisis can be used to frighten or bludgeon the Arab nations into handing over control of their armed forces to the one-worlders. How very convenient!

A. LEE (Miss)
Wilmslow, Ches.

SIR: I have just heard of Home Secretary Baker's defence of "the right of Moslems to speak out against the Gulf War."

This apparently is part of the right of free speech which obtains(?) for all in this country.

Strangely, it didn't seem to operate during World War II for Mosley and supporters of the BUF!

Even more strangely, it doesn't seem to operate even now for members of the BNP who may want publicly to oppose coloured immigration!

The lying hypocrisy of our political dictators really does pass beyond belief.

They get away with bland and contradictory statements as though this was all perfectly normal. Perhaps it is!

Incidentally, I will exercise my own freedom to criticise the Gulf War, and also to suggest that it is time that Bush, Major, Thatcher, Kinnoch and the rest of the rag-bag of politicians who hee-hawed their way into this unnecessary conflict were put on trial as war criminals — and dealt with as the Germans were.

The BNP offers the only chance of real opposition to the political disasters now being caused by those in parliament.

FRANK BROOKES
Wigan, Lancs.

SIR: At the time of writing this I feel disgusted by British Telecom's latest antics.

According to the newspapers, they're spending millions on a new image, incorporating a silly-looking logo and changing their

name to just 'BT'. The latter, we are told, is because the company wants to go 'international' and feels that the word 'British' should be excluded from its title in case foreigners are offended.

Yet at the same time as all this waste of money is being sanctioned British Telecom is about to sack 30,000 employees on grounds of 'economies'!

PHIL PROCTOR
Burnley, Lancs.

SIR: When recently looking at some American patriotic papers, I came upon a good idea contained in one of them. It was that every reader who receives a return-post envelope with the assorted junk mail now being sent out should put a few leaflets or stickers inside and send it back. It is surprising how many of these envelopes one gets. Doing as suggested is a good way of spreading our message, while not costing ourselves a penny in postage.

B. THORPE
New Barnet, Herts.

SIR: I have recently seen a bulletin of a group called the 'National Party' (not to be confused with our own **British National Party**), set up here in Nottingham by Mr. Lawrence Johnson. Although much praise can be given to Mr. Johnson for the initiative in setting up his own nationalist movement, even more praise and congratulations should be given him for his recent decision to merge his party with the BNP. In his own words of wisdom and real insight, he states: "I feel it is in the nation's interest that we join forces."

Let's hope that more nationalists and nationalist groupings follow Mr. Johnson's unselfish lead and put their efforts, loyalty and heart into helping the BNP become a really influential force in British politics.

R. SMITH
Nottingham

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to ensure to obtain copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain copies for redistribution. Those wishing for copies for themselves each month are recommended to take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the applicable sum:

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick in box where applicable):-

British Isles: £11.00 ☐ Overseas unsealed surface-mail: £12.75 ☐ Overseas sealed surface-mail: £15.20 ☐ Unsealed air-mail Middle East, Africa, Canada, USA, Latin America: £17.75 ☐ Unsealed air-mail Australia, New Zealand, Far East: £19.15 ☐

Please note: these overseas rates apply if remittance is in Pounds Sterling. If remittance is in overseas currency an additional charge of £5.50 is required in the case of cheques and money orders and £2.50 in the case of banknotes, these paying for banker's commission and charges.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:-

10-19 copies: 48p each; 20-49 copies: 43p each; 50-99 copies: 36p each; 100-199 copies: 31p each; 200-499 copies: 26p each; 500 copies or over: 24p each (For advice on postal rates, please contact our office).

All cheques and postal or money orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* in a remittance which includes payment for other items.

FIRST ELECTION CANDIDATES SELECTED

THE FIRST two prospective BNP parliamentary candidates for the next general election were selected last month. Both will be standing in the London borough of Tower Hamlets, which has given a lead to the rest of the party in the way of electoral activity.

Standing in Bethnal Green & Stepney will be **Richard Edmonds**, one of the best-known personalities in the BNP. Mr. Edmonds is the manager of the party's book-



RICHARD EDMONDS
Standing in Bethnal Green & Stepney

shop in Welling and is also its South London Regional Organiser. He has been an active nationalist since the early 1970s and was one of the founders of the BNP. In the 1983 general election he stood for the party in the Lewisham East constituency and, in a contest in which results for the BNP nationwide were generally unfavourable, obtained 288 votes (0.68 per-cent of the poll). In a much improved political climate in the 1990s, he can expect this time to do much better.

Mr. Edmonds has in recent years, in addition to his normal duties as mentioned above, put in a great deal of work taking the party message to new areas of the South East of England by leading teams of activists to 'virgin' towns and cities where the BNP has hitherto been unknown and unseen. He has also played the leading part in promoting street and door-to-door sales of the party newspaper *British Nationalist* and training young party activists in paper-selling techniques. In recent years he has developed into one of the party's major platform speakers and has appeared frequently on television. Though not himself a member of Tower

Hamlets Branch, he has played a prominent role in helping the branch organise for its recent very successful council election campaigns.

Adopted by the BNP for the Bow & Poplar constituency is **Steve Smith**. Steve is one of the newer and younger recruits to the party, having crossed over from the National Front in 1989. He has become established as a popular platform speaker. In May 1990 he stood for the BNP in the Holy Trinity Ward of Tower Hamlets as a candidate for the borough council and obtained 290 votes (9.7 per-cent of the poll). Then in July he stood again, this time in a council by-election in Park Ward of the same borough, and in an area considerably smaller and more difficult for nationalists scored almost as well as previously — obtaining 130 votes (8.4 per-cent of the poll).

The two constituencies of Tower Hamlets in which these candidates are standing provide two of the most promising areas for the BNP in the coming general election. The campaigns to promote the two candidates have begun already and have been designated as the major priorities for all BNP activists in East London during the coming



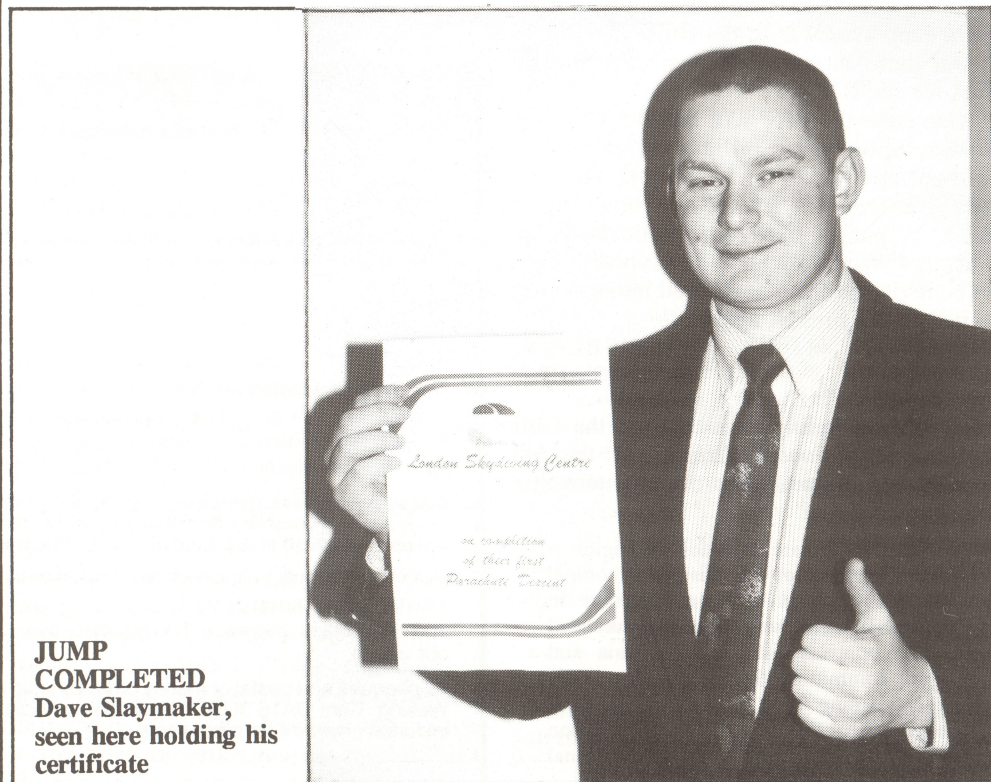
STEVE SMITH
Selected for Bow & Poplar

months. Those wishing to assist actively in the campaign, or contribute to it financially, should contact local Organiser Eddy Butler by writing to PO Box 300, Emma Street, Hackney, London E2 7BZ.

BNP man makes sponsored parachute jump

DAVE SLAYMAKER, of the BNP Milton Keynes Branch, recently made the sponsored parachute jump that was advertised in these columns some while ago. Due to numerous delays resulting from bad luck with the weather, the jump was made some time later

than originally intended. At last conditions made it possible, however, and Dave jumped. He is pictured here holding his official jump certificate. Thanks are due to all those who sent money to sponsor the jump.



**JUMP
COMPLETED**
Dave Slaymaker,
seen here holding his
certificate

VEHICLE FUND £277.50 NEEDED!

Response to our Vehicle Fund appeal made last month has so far been very poor, only £24 being raised — although it is only fair to say that, because of the lateness of publication of last month's issue, a relatively short time has passed between then and our going to press with this issue. At any rate, we hope that readers will respond generously over the coming month so that the fund can be closed.

The Vehicle Fund was opened to raise money to repay a loan of £1,200 made to party central funds by two London branches for the purchase of a new motor van for the party. So far, £922.50 of this sum has been raised.

January issue late

We apologise to readers for the fact that the January issue was late in publication and did not get to them until near to the middle of the month. This was caused by a disruption to schedules occasioned by the Yuletide break.

One or two readers, not receiving their copies when expected, contacted us to enquire as to whether we had stopped supplying them due to their subscriptions having run out. Let us clear up any misunderstandings on this point: when readers' subscriptions expire, we always inform them of the fact by sending a reminder with their copy of the current issue; if this fails to bring in the sub renewal, we send a further reminder with the next month's issue. If within a further month the sub is still unpaid the reader is sent a special final reminder letter signed by the Editor. We really would be a poor type of magazine if we dropped subscribers immediately their subs had run out and without reminders!

We hope that this will spare trouble to those readers who sometimes write in to us to enquire when their subscriptions will have expired. No need — we will inform you when the time comes!

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from page 3)

But in all this we must move at a pace dictated by events, and not try to push that pace prematurely. It is our belief that the Gulf War could eventually have world-shaking political consequences — and of a kind very different from those hoped for by the powers and politicians now prosecuting it. But this will happen by means of events taking their course, and not through anything we may at present do ourselves.

Racial Loyalty: A newspaper for the survival and advancement of the White Race. Please send 25 US dollars by IMO for one year's subscription (surface mail) to COTC, PO Box 400, Otto, NC 28763, U.S.A.

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the areas of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the main units:-

NORTH WEST LONDON

BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

EAST LONDON

PO Box 300, Emma Street, Hackney, London E2 7BZ

SOUTH WEST LONDON

BCM Box 5103, London WC1N 3XX

SOUTH EAST LONDON

PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

HILLINGDON

PO Box 275, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB10 8XU

BARKING & DAGENHAM

PO Box 12, Dagenham, Essex RM10 7HE

WEST KENT

PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT

73 Shirkoak Park, Woodchurch, Ashford TN26 3QP

EPPING FOREST

PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 2DN

SUFFOLK

2 Albert Road, Framlingham

NORFOLK

9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA

MILTON KEYNES

PO Box 811, Bradwell Common, Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ

DEVON

PO Box 1, Torrington EX38 8HQ

SOUTH WALES

PO Box 214, Cardiff CF3 9YB

NORTH WALES

PO Box 3, Llangefni, Anglesey L77 7UY

LEICESTER

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

NOTTINGHAM

PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

WEST NOTTS.

PO Box 5, Eastwood, Notts. NG16 3RN

NEWARK

PO Box 5, Newark, Notts. NG24 3LD

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PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

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PO Box 156, Rochdale, Lancs. OL77 5LG

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PO Box 72, Paisley, Renfrew PA2 0BH

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The BNP also has units in Richmond-on-Thames, Bromley (Kent), Newmarket, Colchester, Reading, Gloucestershire, Bristol, Hertfordshire, Bedford, Dunstable, Stourbridge, Grantham, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Burnley, Blackburn, Blackpool, Halifax, Dewsbury, York, Tees-side, Sunderland, Stirling & Alloa, Fife, Cumbernauld, Greenock, Ayr, Aberdeen and Inverness. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

SUPPORT FUND

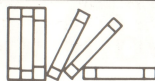
Income from the sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters so that we may remain solvent.

We ask our readers to bear in mind that, because of the controversial nature of the opinions expressed in these columns, we have found it impossible to induce wholesale magazine distributors to handle our magazine. It is therefore not to be found on sale in high street newsagents or bookshops. Hence our need for additional financial support.

Please send all contributions to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

Please pass the ammunition, and keep us in the battle!

BOOKS



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OPEN TUESDAYS TO FRIDAYS 10 a.m. TO 5.30 p.m.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR (John Tyndall) £15 hardback; £10 paperback. Mostly written by the BNP leader in prison, this is the book all nationalists have waited for. The most comprehensive presentation yet to appear of the case for British Nationalism. 1988, 609pp.

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (A.K. Chesterton) £3.00. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to dragoon mankind into a global police state. 1972, 288pp.

THE ZIONIST FACTOR (Ivor Benson) £9.75. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history. 1986, 216pp.

THE BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (Prof. W.C. George) £1.00. The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) 50p. The fact-filled pamphlet that refutes the holocaust legends and has evoked Zionist frenzy. 28pp.

THE HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (Prof. A.R. Butz) £2.40. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd edition 1977, 315pp.

THE MONEY BOMB (James Gibb Stuart) £4.25. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

THE USES OF RELIGION (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Gibb Stuart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

THE GRAND DESIGN (Douglas Reed) £2.25. A behind-the-scenes look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

THE DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America — and not just simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

THE GLOBAL MANIPULATORS (Robert Eringer) £2.50. While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

WHAT 1992 REALLY MEANS (Dr. Brian Burkitt & Mark Baimbridge) £1.50. Two academic economists show the dangers to Britain from involvement in the Single European Market. A booklet packed with facts and figures. 1989, 44pp.

THE FORCED WAR (David L. Hoggan) £21.00. The book which revisionists have been awaiting for years. Described by Harry Elmer Barnes as "...the first thorough study of responsibility for the causes of the Second World War...the definitive revisionist work on the subject." 1989, 732pp.

THE ZIONIST CONNECTION (Alfred M. Lilien-thal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Text of a memorandum to the Royal

Here is the latest list of our books. The prices given in each case do not include postal charges, which should be estimated by calculating one eighth the total value of the order. Money should be enclosed with all orders, and all cheques or postal orders should be made out to the BNP Book Service only and not included in remittances sent for other items. Orders are likely to be dealt with more quickly if BNP Book Service is marked on the envelope.

Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the Government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations.* 1979, 24pp.

A WORLD COUP D'ÉTAT IS PLANNED (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Updates the above, giving details of the destructive effects of treaties foisted on Britain. 1984, 66p.

THE ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK. £2.00. A 12-page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £10.30. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A specialist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

THE LEUCHTER REPORT (Fred A. Leuchter) £5.00. The evidence on 'gas chambers' by an American engineer that rocked the Zundel trial. Leuchter, in effect, testified that such installations could not have existed in German-occupied Europe before or during 1939-45. 1988, 66pp.

SPECTRE OF POWER (Malcolm Ross) £6.00. The campaigning Canadian schoolteacher describes the vendetta against him by a powerful minority. 1987, 165pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (Correlli Barnett) £9.95. A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

THE ZUNDEL TRIAL AND FREE SPEECH (Doug Christie) £2.25. The defence counsel's address to the jury in the infamous trial in Canada of Ernst Zundel for daring to question the holocaust myth. A ringing defence of free enquiry and free speech. 1985, 32pp.

THE BEST OF ATTACK AND NATIONAL VANGUARD. £12.00. A selection of hard-hitting nationalist articles published between 1970 and 1982 in two uncompromising American magazines. 217 large pages.

STATE SECRETS (Count. Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little-known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler) £1.50. An

examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks or newspapers. 1974, 48pp.

THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION (Douglas Reed) £14.50. A best-seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little-known and long-suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

THE NAMELESS WAR (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £3.25. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

THE SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED (W. Grimstad) £2.50. Examines not only the 'holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.

RACIAL KINSHIP (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. A further well-argued presentation of the case for 'racism' by the author of *Race and Politics* and *Religion and the Racial Controversy*. 1974, 36pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country 1966. 76pp.

AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £3.50. A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

RED PATTERN OF WORLD CONQUEST (Eric Butler) £3.75. A distinguished Australian patriot shows that the advance of communism has been assisted by the weakness and treachery of western leaders. New ed. 1985, 115pp.

BEHIND THE SCENE (Douglas Reed) £3.50. A reprint of the second part of the author's *Far and Wide*, published in 1953. The new themes are titled 'Zionism Paramount' and 'Communism Penetrant'. 93pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

THE ENEMY OF EUROPE (Francis Parker Yockey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00. Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples, written by Yockey and accompanied by a review of Yockey's work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.00. Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25. A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by communists and Zionists to misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

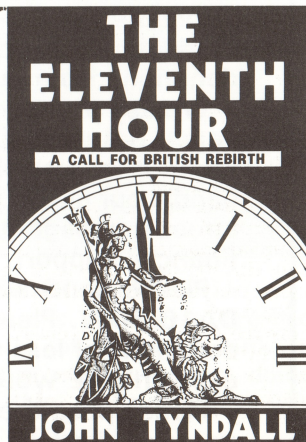
THE GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well-written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

OUT! U.K. IN E.E.C. SPELLS DISASTER (Oliver Smedley) £5.00. The political and economic consequences of Britain's membership of the Common Market. 1986, 79pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

TRADITIONALISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR (see top of col. 1). This book, more than any other advertised here, explains the political objectives and ideology of the British National Party. If you want to introduce your friends to the BNP, this is your main weapon.



CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

GAY LESSONS (Rachel Tingle) £2.50. A topical exposure of the manner in which homosexuality is encouraged among young people by official bodies at public expense. 1986, 48pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £2.00. An exposure of the illegitimate power-structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

THE ÉLITE (Barbara Cole) £17.00. The exciting story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and its campaign against terrorism. 1984, 449pp.

THE BARNES TRILOGY (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing three famous American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism*; *Blasting the Historical Blackout and Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979. 133pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

THE BABYLONIAN WOE (David Astle) £17.00. A study of the origin of certain financial practices and their effects on the events of ancient history, written in the light of the present day. 1975, 250pp.

THE NAKED CAPITALIST (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.

THE ARTHURIAN LEGENDS. £6.95. A beautifully illustrated anthology of Arthurian literature from Geoffrey of Monmouth to T.H. White. A 'must' for lovers of nation legends. 1979, 224pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £4.70. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £4.70. A book that has aroused considerable controversy among nationalists by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. The author is an expert on the links between finance and politics. Read what he says and

decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (Nesta Webster) £6.00. A much-needed reprint of the counter-revolutionary classic that exposed the plotting behind the first great revolutionary bloodbath of modern history. 1919 (rep. 1988), xiv, 519pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

ENOCH POWELL ON 1992 (R. Ritchie ed.) £14.95. A study of Enoch Powell's campaign against Britain's involvement with the EC, with quotations from Powell's speeches and articles. 1989, 177pp.

THE DILEMMA OF INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS (Prof. R. Gayre of Gayre) 60p. Demonstrates the folly of enforced racial integration. 1966, 21pp.

THE CAMP OF THE SAINTS (Jean Raspail) £5.00. A welcome reissue of this sensational novel about the destruction of the white race by Asian immigrant invasion. 1973, 311pp.

THE HOLOCAUST STORY AND THE LIES OF ULYSSES (Paul Rassinier) £7.75. A socialist inmate of Buchenwald and Dora concentration camps destroys the holocaust legend. Rassinier was decorated for his work in the French Resistance, so this is one revisionist they can't smear. 1978, xviii, 447pp.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

BNP Statement of Policy

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 27p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 47p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.25 post-free.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sewing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

If we were black... Leaflet drawing attention to special favours and privileges granted to ethnic minority groups by national and local government, and calling on Whites — particularly the young — to fight for their rights.

Hong Kong Chinese: no room here! Leaflet opposing Government plan to admit a quarter of a million or more Hong Kong Chinese into Britain.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains how vast numbers of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free-trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting Loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £3.60 for 1,000 and £4.15 for 2,000.

BNP Posters (large)

Tomorrow belongs to us! Picture of young couple with Union flags and mountain scene in background. Poster is in three colours and measures 17.7in x 24.85in. Price: 1-9 copies 30p each; 10-19 copies 26p each; 20-49 copies 20p each; 50 copies or over 15p each.

Postage cost should be estimated on basis of one poster weighing app. 12g.

BNP Posters (medium)

THREE-COLOUR POSTER

Hong Kong Chinese: no room here! Poster version of leaflet on same theme (advertised in leaflet section). Contains photo of crowd of Chinese. 1-9 copies 15p each; 10-19 copies 13p each; 20-49 copies 10p each; 50 copies or over 7.5p each.

TWO-COLOUR POSTERS

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Poster version of leaflet on same theme (advertised in leaflet section). Collage of riot photos.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with machine gun.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets 1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo of old lady by unlit fire.

Support Ulster: smash terrorism. Hang IRA murderers! Drawing of man holding hangman's rope with wife and youngster and flag in background.

Protect British jobs: ban imports! Special unemployment poster with photo of Japanese cars coming off boat.

Protect our women and old folk: stamp out muggers! Drawing of mugging gang.

What's happened to free speech? Drawing of white man with gag. Caption draws attention to state oppression and imprisonment of those who protest against immigrant invasion.

Support White South Africa! This slogan in large white letters on blue background.

Prices of two-colour medium-sized posters: 1-9 copies 12p each; 10-19 copies 10p each; 20-49 copies 8p each; 50 copies or over 6p each.

Medium-sized posters measure 12.6in x 17.7in. Postage costs should be estimated on basis of one poster weighing app. 6g.

BNP Stickers (two-colour)

Fight subversion: smash communism!

Put British people before aliens! (same as poster)

Start repatriation!

Make Britain strong! (same as poster)

Ban imports! (same as poster)

Stamp out muggers! (same as poster)

Hang IRA murderers! (same as poster)

Protect our young from child murderers: bring back the rope!

Scrap the Anglo-Irish Agreement: Keep Ulster British!

Love the White Race: protect its future!

Abortion is child murder: make it illegal!

Protect us from AIDS: outlaw homosexuality!

Hong Kong Chinese: no room here!

Stickers measure 3.5in x 2.5in. They are available in gummed-backed or self-adhesive form, each containing BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Gummed-back stickers cost £4 per 1,000 or 40p per 100. Self-adhesive stickers cost £1.50 per 100. Postage costs 32p per 100.

BNP Stickers (single-colour)

Stop immigration! Start repatriation!

No Muslim wars on British shores. Start repatriation!

Asian invasion No! Repatriation Yes!

(Oblong stickers in red on white background)

BNP Circular sticker (two colour)

BNP. Party logo with full name and address.

The above stickers are self-adhesive and are priced at: 80 copies £1 plus 27p p&p; 500 copies £6 plus 55p p&p; 1,000 copies £12 plus £1.05 p&p.

Contd. overleaf

RALLY '90



Video-recording of the
British National Party Annual
Rally, October 13th 1990

Hear:-
DAVID BRUCE (Chairman)
STEVE CARTWRIGHT
JOHN PEACOCK
KARL PHILIPP
TONY WELLS
STEVE SMITH
RICHARD EDMONDS
JOHN TYNDALL

BNP Recordings, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

BNP Recordings

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl Philipp, Tony Wells, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos cost £16.00 plus 87p p&p.

Rally '82. Sound recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future'. Speeches by Charles Parker and John Tyndall.

Tyndall Speaks I. Two studio talks: (1) 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage'; (2) 'Britain's economic crisis'.

Tyndall Speaks II. Two studio talks: (1) 'The case for nationalism'; (2) 'Tragedy of the 20th century' (about

World War II).

Tyndall Speaks III. Two studio talks: (1) 'Why we must repatriate'; (2) 'Foundations of the national community'.

Tyndall Speaks IV. Two studio talks: (1) 'The way to full employment'; (2) 'The racial time-bomb'.

Recordings are on audio-cassette and cost £3.50 plus 32p p&p.

Other BNP publicity aids

BNP beer mats. With large red, white and blue party logo and party name and address in blue on white background. Ideal recruitment aid for leaving in pubs or for nationalist social events. *Samples for £1 or packs at £5/£10/£20 (inc. postage).*

BNP coffee mugs. In white china with BNP logo in red, white and blue on front and back. Half-pint capacity, fully washable and British-made. *1-5 at £2.25 each; 6-15 at £2.00 each; 16 or over at £1.75 each. Prices do not include postage - please return postage cost on receipt of your parcel.*

BNP visiting cards. Containing words 'With compliments' and featuring party name and address and logo in red, white and blue. *Price: 50 cards at £2.00; 100 cards at £3.00 (both including p&p).*

Allied publications

We recommend the following three publications which, although not connected with the British National Party, reflect a broadly similar viewpoint on national and international issues:-

CANDOUR

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. *Subscription (UK) £8.00 per year.* Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

BEHIND THE NEWS

Highly informative newsletter edited by Ivor Benson. Enquiries from UK, Europe or Australasia to: PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF. From North America to: PO Box 130, Flesherton, Ontario N0C 1F0, Canada. From South Africa to: PO Box 1564, Krugersdorp 1740. *Behind the News* is a 'must' for your reading table.

THE TRUTH AT LAST

Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. *Sample copy for £1.00.* Write to: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

THE NEXT ELECTION: WHAT WE MUST AIM AT

(Contd. from page 14)

recruits, and these recruits will add to the power of the BNP - they will add new activists, new financial resources and even

British Nationalist

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 42p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £5.40 (British Isles) or £7.40 (overseas surface-mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£2.50 + 87p post
25 copies	£5.50 + £2.52 post
50 copies	£10.00 + £3.15 post
100 copies	£17.50 + £4.00 post
150 copies	£25.00 + £4.30 post
200 copies	£30.00 + £5.00 post
300 copies	£42.00 + £6.05 post
400 copies	£55.00 + £6.05 post
500 copies	£65.00) Bulk rates
1,000 copies	£125.00) by Roadline

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new organisers, as well as fresh talents for producing party propaganda, etc. The cumulative effect of all this is that the British National Party will be set for big things and will be looking, however distantly, to power.

A GOOD VOTE VITAL

A good showing at the polls at the next election will, I believe, set us on that long road to power. Just two or three per-cent of the poll will be enough, and I believe the party is capable of that. Four or five per-cent would be political dynamite - a tremendous political achievement; and given a five per-cent-plus vote, the BNP would save its deposit. And if just one or two deposits can be saved, the political consequences will be enormous. The British National Party will have entered the big time with a vengeance - gatecrashing the cosy world of the old parties and upsetting the old certainties.

That we be seen to succeed where others fail is important for the next generation of nationalists. People want and need success. The next influx of nationalists will look for a movement to provide hope and inspiration to our people (as well as hope and inspiration to themselves). There will be no large influx of recruits following a general

election flop. Unless there are visible signs of success, no amount of bluster, no camouflage of failure, will obscure the real facts to the new potential enquirer. Not many will be willing to join a party that has just been utterly humiliated at the polls by crank parties. Let's face it, if they did, they'd have to be stupid! Any political party that cannot overcome the first two prerequisites for credibility amongst the people - obtaining at least one per-cent of the vote, and being able to see off the crank candidate, has failed.

The implications for the growth of the BNP, given a fair showing at the polls cannot be overstated. It will signal to the general public that for the first time since 1979, the Nationalist movement - in the form of the British National Party - is again worth voting for. It will send shock tremors around the country. Politically, everything will again be possible - as the party will be able as never before to take advantage of the political opportunities and the instabilities present to forge ahead towards ultimate victory.

When this happens, as I believe it will, then it can be truly said that the British National Party has emerged from the long dark winter of the 1980s, stronger and fitter and marching forward to victory carrying aloft the brilliant beacon of resurgent Nationalism in Britain.

Find out about the British National Party

Send 30p for information pack to:-

P.O. BOX 117
WELLING
KENT DA16 3DW

(Telephone enquiries to 081 316 4721)

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose.....